924.
LOGICAL ROOM
RAL LIBRARY
Y OF ILLIN.

# The Spectator

FOR THE

No. 5,020.] WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1924. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER. POSTAGE: INLAND AND ABROAD, 1D.] PRICE...6D.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE

IS SOCIALISM DEAD? .. .. .. 348

THE LAND AND THE UNIONISTS (J. ST. LOE STRACHEY) .. .. 350

TOPICS—
Success or Failure at Geneva? .. .. .. 349
How Labour Agitators are Made (By A Working Man) 351
The Lost Books of Livy .. .. .. .. .. 353

THE CINEMA—
A Film of the American War of Independence (Iris Barry) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 354

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—
"The Last Chance for the League" (Sir Robert Donald) 354
The Causation of Cancer (Dr. S. Henning Belfrage) 355
"Racing *versus* Work" (Rev. E. Benson Perkins) .. 355
The Bank Rate (Hon. Sec., Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters) .. .. .. .. 357
Rural Reconstruction (Mr. Montague Fordham) .. 357

POETRY—
Lost (Iris Barry) .. .. .. .. .. .. 357

A BOOK OF THE MOMENT
The *Coup d'État* (J. St. Loe Strachey) .. .. .. 358

BOOKS—
Diabolism and Politics (Alan Porter) .. .. .. 360
General Ludendorff's Lie .. .. .. .. 362
The Great North Road (Humbert Wolfe) .. .. 364

FICTION—
The Boy in the Bush (L. P. Hartley) .. .. .. 564

FINANCE—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE—
The Coming Industrial Struggle (Arthur W. Kiddy) 368

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:
13 York Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2.

A SUBSCRIPTION to THE SPECTATOR costs Thirty Shillings per annum, including postage to any part of the world.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ON Monday was published a letter from Lord Birkenhead to Lord Balfour, written in March, 1922, to reassure Lord Balfour, just returned from the Washington Conference, as to the intention and effect of the Boundary clause in the Act establishing the Free State. Lord Birkenhead makes it clear that rectification of the frontier line and not any radical alteration of the area was intended. We shall not dwell in detail at present on the letter. To do so might do more harm than good. We desire, however, to express our agreement with the letter by Lord Carson in the *Morning Post* of Tuesday, in which he says: "I do not think it is possible to exaggerate the importance of Lord Birkenhead's letter." We have a specific suggestion to make which we trust will be carefully considered. We believe we are right in saying that at the Buckingham Palace Conference in 1914, which was broken up with its work unfinished by the advent of the War, a map showing a rectified frontier was produced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, or on his behalf, and that it came very near to satisfying Ulster. Why should not that map, which is, we understand, extant, and in the possession of the Government Department concerned, be called for, and be adopted as a kind of "Barrier Act" against that virtual destruction of the Northern Province so greatly feared by Ulster, and so urgently demanded by the Free State extremists? Let the new Act be subject to a proviso that the rectification made by the Commission shall in no case be more extensive than that set forth in the map aforesaid. The advantage of this plan would be that there would be an appeal to a scheme of rectification not poisoned for either side by the double-faced promises made to both the Free State and the Northern Province in December, 1921. The map of which we speak is as near a neutral decision as it is possible to reach.

* * * *

In an important speech on Wednesday Mr. Lloyd George stated that he agreed with Lord Birkenhead's letter. "I stand by it and all that it contains." He argued that Northern Ireland ought to appoint a delegate to the Boundary Commission, and that it would be safe for her to do so, since, in his opinion, there was no question whatever of the Commission "tearing up the territory of Ulster." It is satisfactory to have this renewed declaration by Mr. Lloyd George that only a rectification of the frontier was ever intended, but his determination to support the Government in introducing legislation to set up the Boundary Commission will not be taken by the potential victims of legislation as guaranteeing that Mr. Lloyd George's opinion will be translated into fact. Has not Sir James Craig offered over and over again to discuss a rectification of the Boundary with Mr. Cosgrave? Why, then, is legislation necessary? Mr. Lloyd George's argument points straight to an amicable Conference between North and South for rectification and rectification only.

* * * *

In the rest of his speech Mr. Lloyd George declared war on the Government with regard to their Russian policy. That he would do this had already become obvious. He predicted that if the Government went to the country on the Russian issue they would have an overwhelming disaster. Nevertheless Liberals were determined to vote against the Government if they persisted with Mr. Ponsonby's "foolish and faked" Treaty. But are all Liberals resolved to do this? We suspect that Mr. Lloyd George's reckless speech, with its failure to distinguish properly between the loan policy of the Treaty and the general policy of recognizing and dealing with Russia, will not be found at all to their liking by many Liberals. They will feel that it was an illiberal speech. If Mr. Lloyd George has his way, angry and false divisions will be created and the light will be shut out.

* * * *

The principal events at this year's Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva have been the speeches delivered by Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot, and the agreed resolution that has resulted from them. Mr. MacDonald's speech, which was delivered on Thursday, the 4th, is probably already familiar to most of our readers. Its essential points were that the pacific work

of the League must be pressed forward, but that the scheme embodied in the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance was not the way to do it. Rather the basis of the League must be broadened by every means in our power. "Germany," said Mr. MacDonald, "cannot remain outside the League. We cannot afford to allow her to remain out":—

> "The League takes upon itself as its first task the creating once again of the European system, and that European system never will exist until our late enemies have ceased to be our enemies and have come in to take their co-operative part in that system."

Apart from that, the League as it is must clear the ground in preparation for a new Conference on armaments, and it must also re-examine its Covenant and see whether it can be improved in any way, notably to make more specific the optional protocol in regard to arbitration of Article 36.

* * * *

M. Herriot's speech was somewhat more guarded and vague. He stated that arbitration, security and disarmament were three inseparable policies. He favoured the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, but he did not shut the door against the inclusion of Germany in the League. Before Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot left, they jointly moved a resolution summing up their common ground, and designed to "clear up the divergencies between certain points of view which had been expressed, and to enable the League to summon an International Conference upon Armaments." The resolution was passed unanimously. The Third Committee, therefore, is requested to consider the whole question of the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the answers to it of the various States, the plans presented to the Secretariat, and also the obligations contained in the Covenant of the League itself; while the First Committee is asked to consider possible amendments to the Covenant relating to settlements of disputes and to examine methods for making more precise paragraph 2 of Article 36, which establishes the International Court. Against certain successes must be set, however, a decided turn for the worse in the atmosphere of the League in regard to Germany's inclusion. The renewed demands by the Nationalist Parties in Germany for the Government to send their Note denying war guilt has stiffened the attitude of the French delegation and the French Press. This in turn has discouraged the German Government, and there seems now little likelihood that Germany will apply for membership. We deal with this extremely important aspect of the situation in our leading columns.

* * * *

Fighting in the civil war in China is growing more severe. Shanghai is threatened if the defending forces should be beaten and their refugees come back into the town. Marines, however, have been landed and the whole volunteer and police force mobilized. It would be futile for us to try to give a comprehensible account of the general situation. True, the facts of the case, as they are stated in messages from China, are simple enough. There are three principal parties in China—(1) the Chihli party, led by General Wu-Pei-fu, which is in close relations with the Central Government at Peking (indeed it is said that that Government consists merely of its puppets); (2) the party of Chang Tso-lin, which holds the three northern provinces without the Great Wall (this party, defeated in 1922, was driven back to this northern region, but Chang Tso-lin managed to consolidate its position there and has since by efficient administration managed to restore his party's shattered forces). The third great faction is that of Sun Yat-sen, who nominally controls the southern provinces, but whose powers seem largely to have lapsed.

The present war broke out between Chi Hsieh-yuan, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, and Lu Yung-hsiang, the Military Governor of Chekiang. The former of these gentlemen is a member of the great Chihli party and a subordinate of Wu-Pei-fu. The latter is the one principal ally of Chang Tso-lin outside Manchuria. Hence Chang Tso-lin's interest in the present campaign. At first it was open to him to regard it as a mere provincial squabble, but now that the Central Government has definitely taken sides with Chi Hsieh-yuan, he can only regard it as an attempt by his great opponent, Wu-Pei-fu, and the Central Government which he controls, to crush his only ally in the south. Therefore on Monday last he declared war on the Central Government, and is said to be moving south.

* * * *

This is the situation as it appears from telegraphic reports, but very likely it bears absolutely no relation to the actual facts. For instance, it is said that Chi Hsieh-yuan has been ordered by his superior, Wu-Pei-fu, to attack Lu Yung-hsiang, because Chi Hsieh-yuan is a young and energetic rival of Wu-Pei-fu, whom he would not be loth to see damaged by an arduous campaign. Thus, the situation probably is of more than oriental complexity. The one thing that seems clear is that we in this country should not take the war *au tragique*. The accounts of the fighting must not be read in the light of the late War in Europe. For instance, in the greatest campaign of modern times in China, in which armies of over 100,000 men were used on both sides, the total casualties were well under 5,000. Thus any hasty talk of intervention is to be deprecated.

* * * *

The situation of the Spanish troops in Morocco has become very serious. A few months ago the Marquis de Estella, the Head of the Directory, decided upon a partial withdrawal in the face of the very troublesome and pertinacious Riffs. Probably all friends of Spain recognized this as a wise step. The undoing of Spain throughout many generations has been foreign commitments. She has great internal resources which urgently need development and economically she has nothing to gain by foreign adventures. After the loss of her colonies in the Spanish-American War her trade almost at once reacted favourably. The same result might have been looked for from a restriction of military undertakings in Morocco. But, alas! the Riffs would not allow it to happen. The fact that they have forced on the Spanish troops entirely different tactics, amounting to a renewal of warfare on a large scale, is an unwelcome sign of their power.

* * * *

The Riff tribes are led by one Abd-El-Krim who, as we learn from the *Times*, was not many years ago a clerk in Madrid. The Spanish troops in Morocco now number about 100,000, of whom 60,000 are concentrated in the Tetuan district. The city of Sheshuan is invested, and the Spaniards, of course, feel that they cannot possibly abandon it. A few days ago the Tangier correspondent of the *Times* reported that the Riffs controlled the Tangier-Tetuan road, and that all direct communication between the two cities by that road had ceased. The Riffs know their country as the Boers know the veld, whereas the training of the young Spanish soldiers has been mostly in and around barracks. The Spanish decision to meet the challenge of the enemy may be inevitable, but if so it is none the less a lamentable necessity. The outcome will have its effect upon the position of the Directory one way or the other.

* * * *

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to Zaghlul Pasha, who is in Paris, expressing his regret that Zaghlul had

been unable to accept his former invitation to discuss the relations of Great Britain, Egypt and the Sudan, and renewing his offer. This time, it is understood, Zaghlul has accepted, and the meeting is expected to take place in London at the end of this month. Mr. MacDonald will not, of course, enter into what Zaghlul Pasha would really like—negotiations. The British policy has already been plainly declared and is unchangeable. We cannot and will not put any part of the Sudan under Egyptian rule. Mr. MacDonald is offering quite rightly to discuss the whole subject with Zaghlul, but Zaghlul will obtain information, not concessions, on the vital point.

* * * *

One of the most interesting industrial disputes which we have had for some time is that between the Farmers' Union and the Federation of Milk Distributors, which in practice means the great milk trust of the United Dairies, Ltd. The farmers refuse to enter into the new winter contract which the distributors propose, and by which there would be a reduction of 2d. a gallon in the price of wholesale milk. Unless a settlement is reached by October 1st the distributors will refuse to handle the milk, and the farmers are attempting to organize a distributing service of their own and in conjunction with Co-operative Societies. So it looks as if the great milk trust was going to be shown that two can play at the game of monopolies. However, as usual, it will be the public that suffers, and it is to be hoped that this dispute will result in something more than a mere patched-up settlement by compromise on each side. We incline to the view that the milk distributors have now reached a point of monopoly in an essential service in which something should be done to regulate and control them either by State action, or preferably by the co-operative action of the farmers themselves.

* * * *

Figures which have been published during the week show a most welcome decline in tuberculosis. The measures against tuberculosis which have been taken in the last few years have had really astonishing results. Sir Robert Philip has pointed out that a similar decline has not occurred in those countries which have not introduced regular methods of prevention and treatment, such as compulsory notification, dispensaries, sanatoria and "after-care." Tuberculosis is a disease which can be checked and generally ended if it is taken in its early stages. The most important thing of all is for the public to know and to act upon the rules that are freely laid down for their guidance. A nation which has developed a "health conscience" can do more than the whole medical profession to prevent disease.

* * * *

In an interview, published in the *Westminster Gazette* on Friday, September 5th, Sir Alfred Yarrow expressed the opinion that though British trade might be better in the immediate future it would later have to meet more dangerous competition than ever. "The time has passed when no one but a Briton was an engineer or a shipbuilder." The limitation of output by "ca' canny," he said, was increasing the cost of production, and this was keeping us out of the markets of the world. To some extent, however, he blamed the masters who were very slow to adapt science to the improvement of their factories. They were particularly slow in the investigation of chemical processes. In his view there was only one hope for the future of British trade—to decrease the cost of production. An enormous help to this end would be the general introduction of payment by results. "The man who does twice as much ought to get at least double the pay." In America, which he had just visited, he found the average workman doing a great deal more than a workman does here.

* * * *

Unenlightened employers in this country have been greatly to blame in the past for reducing the scale of payment by results when a few men seemed to be earning very large wages. "Ca' canny" was the not unnatural answer of the men. The employers failed to notice the simple economic fact that a man who produces twice as much as he produces under, say, the ca' canny system is saving the firm one man's overhead charges for a whole day. In comparison with these expenses the extra wages of the men, if not small, are, at all events, very well worth paying. Cannot a general conference at last bring to an end the conviction of the men that they will be actually penalized for working hard under payment by results?

* * * *

Sir Samuel Instone's delightful scheme for a service of fast passenger motor-boats on the Thames to which we referred lately has taken shape. He sends us an attractive pamphlet addressed to the Chairman and members of the London County Council, in which he asks them to co-operate with his company. They are to put up the piers and landing stages, give facilities, and in return receive a toll. We confess that we began reading his case for the Thames as a national highway with a certain regretful feeling that, however charming it would be to have a service of smart, fast motor-boats on the river, their utility for getting business men from place to place would not be very great. But we must admit that the promoters of the company do a good deal to dispel this idea. They point out the immense inefficiency and slowness of London traffic, and the interesting fact that most of the riverside areas, such as Chelsea and, on the south side, Greenwich, Wandsworth and Lambeth, are not at all well served by railways and 'buses. It is asserted that for any journey exceeding two miles the river would be quicker than 'bus.

* * * *

The boats are to carry 300 passengers and to be "all-weather" craft, and refreshments are to be provided. A special feature will be made of pleasure traffic, and parties will be able to hire a boat for excursions up and down the river. We can only say that this sounds one of the most delightful ideas for the improvement of London's amenities that we have heard of for a long time. As we have several times pointed out, the tourist industry is becoming an extremely important one for London, and anything we do to increase the City's attractiveness to visitors from other parts of the world, especially from America, is of great importance. We hope that the L.C.C. will do all in its power to further the scheme.

* * * *

The death of Mr. Moreton Frewen on September 4th will be very much regretted by readers of the *Spectator*. Mr. Moreton Frewen was a constant correspondent of this paper on all those subjects in which he had special interests, that is, on everything under the sun. His interests ranged from bi-metallism to big game, and his experiences from the administration of Hyderabad to the representation, as an O'Brienite, of North-East Cork.

* * * *

**Bank Rate, 4 per cent., changed from 3 per cent. July 5th, 1923.**

**5 per cent. War Loan was on Thursday, 101 $\frac{13}{16}$; Thursday week, 101$\frac{1}{2}$; a year ago, 102 $\frac{3}{16}$.**

**3$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Conversion Loan was on Thursday, 77 $\frac{7}{16}$; Thursday week, 77 $\frac{1}{16}$; a year ago, 79$\frac{1}{2}$.**

# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

## IS SOCIALISM DEAD?

NOT long ago we received a letter from a correspondent expressing a great many grievances against the present Government. Although we were unable to publish it, we were amused by it for reasons not altogether foreseen by the writer. His particular accusation against Ministers was that they were infamous hypocrites, because they had come into power under the banner of Socialism, but had to their credit no trace of Socialistic legislation. It was rather as though a man should have a grievance against another because that other had professed to be a criminal, but had never committed any crime. "What a vile impostor the man is! Here he's been talking for years about the murders he was going to commit, and after having had every opportunity given to him for the last six months he hasn't yet committed one!"

The all-sufficing reason why the so-called Socialistic Government has not introduced Socialism—a reason overlooked in his amusing way by our correspondent—is that there is no Socialistic majority. We are sometimes tempted to think that a minority Government which is allowed to continue in power by grace of its opponents is in many ways a safe and desirable model. It is absurd to pretend that men who become essentially powerless at a crisis when opinion runs against them can be very dangerous. A great deal of harm is done by critics in the Press and on the platform who, through want of judgment or out of sheer party enthusiasm, talk about the crimes that are being committed when all the time real crimes are rather obviously absent. In these circumstances the tendency of the ordinary level-headed and moderate man is to say, "This is unfair. When I see people being unfairly treated I am much more inclined to support them than to oppose them." This intelligible and quite English feeling is really worth consideration, for if it is given too much encouragement the Unionist Party will suffer more at the next General Election than it need, and than we hope it will, suffer. We do not want to see Unionism injured by its friends.

But quite apart from the present powerlessness of the Government, is it a fact that even if they were endowed with a large and enthusiastic majority to-morrow they would start introducing the Socialist millennium (as it used to be understood) and nationalizing the land and every industry from John o' Groats to Land's End? The truth evidently is that the members of the present Government are no longer Socialists in that old-fashioned sense. How true it is that labels go on sticking long after the definition upon the label has ceased to be correct! Politics is a tree of a peculiar species; it not only grows but it turns into a tree of quite a different kind. When the custodians of Kew Gardens have labelled the trees, they know that the labels will hold good for the life of each tree; but in politics it is quite otherwise. There are so-called Tories to-day who would have been considered perilously advanced by Gladstonian Liberals of forty years ago. Yet they are called Tories by political opponents with an abusive intention as though the word "Tory" was fairly synonymous, as, indeed, it is generally taken to be in the Liberal Press, with the word "Reactionary." Twenty or thirty years ago Socialists earnestly believed that you had only got to nationalize everything in order to vest a universal responsibility in the State, and that you would then have successfully substituted State service for private wage-slavery under the capitalistic system, and that the nation would be purified, freed and ennobled. Long before the War, however, many thoughtful Socialists were beginning to doubt whether everything was quite so simple as it had seemed. The Guild Socialists and the Syndicalists differed from each other, but they were at all events united in not wanting State Socialism; and other kinds of Socialists—Fabians, Social Democrats and Marxians—were separated by even wider divergencies than exist now between Unionists and Liberals. All the varieties, nevertheless, passed under the comprehensive name of "Socialism," because it is not to anybody's interest to remove a label till it has become so startlingly untrue as to be ridiculous.

When the Labour Party embraced those who labour with their brains as well as those who labour with their hands it did a thing which was terminologically exact but which opened up the certainty of great changes for the Labour Party. Those changes have been operating ever since. The intellectuals of the enlarged party by sheer weight of brain power have inspired the political tactics. The War also made a great difference. Most Socialists discovered, like everybody else, that the State was a tiresome and inefficient personality to deal with. State control meant bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy was everywhere hated and laughed at. Evidently Socialism was not going to be made attractive to the nation if the nation was in effect told—for that is what it would anyhow believe—that bureaucracy was to be permanently fastened on it. During the later part of the War and immediately afterwards there was consequently much heart-searching in the Socialist camps. Mr. Sidney Webb and several of his Fabian friends, for instance, began to show signs, if we are not mistaken, of having been inoculated by the Guild virus.

Then came the arrival of Labour in power. The fact cannot be disguised that Socialist Ministers have found, as the result of their Departmental experiences, that Socialism—even if they knew what particular kind of Socialism they believed in—would be even more difficult to put into practice than they had lately come to fear. They have been acting, for all their excellent intentions, just like a party of enlightened opportunists. They want to do good, but they do it by methods which have been borrowed from any or every party. Above all, we fancy, they have become vastly impressed by the importance of Credit—national credit, commercial credit, industrial credit. They have necessarily hobnobbed with financiers, bankers and experts of every kind, and they have become genuinely alarmed at the thought of even temporarily injuring a mechanism which, when once thrown out of gear, may be beyond their ability to repair. After all—and it is only creditable to him—a man who has made his way to a high position in the State by his own character, ability and energy does not want to end it all by incurring the odium of having pushed his country into the Bankruptcy Court.

We were greatly interested the other day in an article in the *Evening Standard* by Mr. Clifford Sharp, the able editor of the *New Statesman*, who said frankly that Socialism was dead. This must have made many people, who know that the *New Statesman* is the chief organ of intellectual Socialism, rub their eyes. Mr. Sharp must not, however, be misunderstood. What he meant was that Socialism in the old-fashioned sense of a panacea or an all-embracing doctrine was dead. He argued that the inspiration of Socialism was very much alive, had had great effects and would still have great effects. The soul remained though the body was dead, just in the

same way that the soul of Imperialism goes marching on, though the obvious desires of the old Imperialists for continually annexing for the sake of annexing, and painting the map red for the sake of painting it red, no longer exist. Mr. Sharp went on to say that if the present Labour Government came into power again with a majority they might nationalize the mines and the railways, though even that was doubtful, but they would almost certainly nationalize nothing else.

Of course, it must be remembered that the particular intellectual Socialists, whose views are represented so strongly in the Government, are not the only Socialists. No doubt there are plenty of Socialists who would deny with the utmost vehemence that Socialism is dead even in the sense in which Mr. Sharp uses the word. However that may be, the moral seems to us to be that the nightmare which afflicted a large number of sober and moderate people in the nation when Labour came into power can no longer retain its terrors. Socialism is not a definable policy agreed upon by those who, either by conviction or for convenience, accept the label of Socialism. Before anything recognizable as Socialism is reached a long road will have to be travelled, and there will be many more changes in the Socialist ranks.

Consider what happened only last week at the Trade Union Congress. There were differences as to the right policy to follow towards Russia and Communism. There were differences as to the whole organization of industry, that is to say, as to whether power should reside in the General Council of the Trade Union Congress or in the individual unions—thus, as it were, reproducing in microcosm the difference between Syndicalism or Guild Socialism and State Socialism. There were differences as to the right education for Labour—as to whether education should be unrestricted, having the spirit that makes alive because it is free, or whether Labour should pay only for instruction in Marxian doctrines, thus turning educational organizations into a series of priestly seminaries. Finally there was an outburst by Mr. Bramley against the domination of the intellectuals. He quoted from an article in the *New Leader* called "Is Trade Unionism Played Out?" and added:—

> "There has been too much of this kind of thing from our alleged friends. The article is full of the intolerable conceit of the superior person. The author of the article neither by experience nor capacity is entitled to speak as a superior person in criticism of this Congress. We ought to convey to these people that we expect different things of them."

The protest was received with loud applause. Then, let it be added that an appeal has been made to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to define the attitude of Socialists towards the fiscal question. Does Trade Unionism of its very nature imply a belief in Protection or is Labour to adhere to a conventional belief in Free Trade?

The world moves slowly. We shall be able to check the dangers as they come and need not fear having to grapple with them all in a heap. In this respect at least the Evolutionary Socialists are quite right, and their coolness and patience are justified. When a "Socialist" majority is obtained, if the present Socialist Ministers and their friends are still in the ascendant, the programme of the Government will infuriate every Socialist who is a Socialist by doctrine and not by label. There will be a break. Parties will re-group themselves. But all that is a considerable way ahead. All we can say at present is that any jesting Pilate may well ask, "What is Socialism?"

## SUCCESS OR FAILURE AT GENEVA?

WHEN we wrote last week, we spoke of the present session of the League at Geneva as a turning point from which would start a long period, either of decline or of increase in the power and usefulness of that body. This week the Assembly has met, has heard speeches from the first Ministers of both Great Britain and France, has passed a resolution which has been hailed as the herald of a new era of universal peace, and has resolved itself into committees for the working out of its new plans. The League lays it down that the Governments represented appear by their declarations to wish for disarmament. They appear, however, to wish to attain it by different routes. Britain seems to wish simply to extend the system of arbitration already established. France wishes to institute more concrete and elaborate guarantees. So the League "goes into Committee," and seeks to work out a scheme which will satisfy everybody. When that has been done a great international Conference is to be called, at which the scheme is to be put into operation. What could be more reasonable and sensible? Clearly the reign of reason and law is about to begin. There seems little more to do than to cheer.

In truth this would seem a reasonable conclusion for an observer gifted with an optimistic temperament and free from the desire to look below the surface of things. And yet somehow or other does anyone really think that this is what has happened? It is hard to resist the impulse to begin asking questions. Which, for instance, are those Governments that show by their declarations such a desire for disarmament? Do they, at any rate, include all the principal European powers? Well, no—we fear not quite. There are two States, once of considerable importance, called Germany and Russia, which have no part or lot in all this. Has there been any attempt, then, to include these States in this great scheme of universal pacification? Well, yes, there has been such an attempt, but——

Here, then, at last we have touched reality. We have cut through to that other series of events, that unseen but real series, which is going on at Geneva under all the barrage of good will and amity. There are, one can doubt it no longer, two wholly unrelated movements. The first is to extend the powers and functions of the present League; to work out schemes of mutual guarantee between the *present members*; to obtain promises from them that they will agree to arbitrate if any disputes should arise between them. To this movement there is no opposition. True, there is not as yet any certainty as to the means to be employed, but that will surely be secured. Hence, the appearance of rapid progress and immediate success which the League can give. But then below the surface there is another movement. Its aims apparently are far less ambitious than those of the first. It is not attempting to inaugurate an era of universal peace. It is merely directed towards the inclusion of the other great States of Europe, Germany and Russia, in the League, without seeking to tie them, or anyone else, down to particular obligations or formulas. But if the first movement is succeeding so well, surely there can be little difficulty in achieving these much humbler aims? Mr. MacDonald started this second, apparently minor, movement when he recommended the inclusion of Germany in his speech to the Assembly on Thursday, September 4th. What progress has it made since then? To our astonishment we find none at all. While on the surface all has gone so brilliantly, there have been curious difficulties about this apparently far easier matter of the inclusion of new

States. As soon as Mr. MacDonald had raised the subject difficulties began to appear from two sides. On the one hand Germany herself showed no tendency to apply to the League for membership. Instead, it was discovered that she was just at that moment preparing to issue a Note to the Allied Governments declaring that she was not guilty of the outbreak of the War, as was stated in the Versailles Treaty, and that she only put her signature to that document under duress. Immediately M. Herriot and the French delegation, who had been speaking moderately, if guardedly, on the subject of Germany's inclusion, stiffened their attitude, and the French Press had no hesitation in saying that the mere fact that Germany was considering the presentation of such a Note made all question of her inclusion in the League impossible. So unfavourable, in fact, has the atmosphere become, that there seems little chance that Germany will now apply. Thus, the mere mention by Mr. MacDonald of the subject seems to have been enough to raise a hornets' nest of opposition on every side. That this was not unexpected to students of foreign affairs, and we are sure to Mr. MacDonald himself, we can well believe. Perhaps the best statement of the underlying reasons for it is to be found in a leading article in the *Times* of Tuesday last :—

> "'General phrases,' says the Times, 'about the admission of Germany and Soviet Russia to the League and about their co-operation in the work of peace may for a moment satisfy a dreamy few, but cannot allay the misgivings of the great and still anxious multitudes. It is noteworthy that the deliberations in Geneva were very nearly wrecked by a rumour that the German Government were preparing to repeat their recent extraordinary assertion that Germany was not responsible for the War. *It is the experience of the recent War that dominates all conceptions of war and peace at this moment.*'"

(The italics are ours.)

Precisely! This, indeed, is the kernel of the matter. Here we have, set out, indeed, with the suavity of our great contemporary, and not brutally and frankly as we put it here, the basic fact of the European situation to-day. And that fact is that Europe is still divided into two opposing camps, the victorious and the defeated—France and England, followed by the smaller Allies on the one hand, and Germany and Russia on the other. This is so, and as long as it is recognized, say our so-called "realist" advisers like the writer in the *Times*, we do not mind how much the League pleases itself and gives employment to our idealists by building great schemes of disarmament and arbitration. Indeed, it may unconsciously, they argue, fulfil a useful purpose, for if the victors in the late War, and those neutral States which can now be relied upon to support our interests—in a word, the "respectable" countries of the world—are drawn together and taught to co-operate by means of the League, then it will help them to show a united front to the outcast States, such as Russia and Germany. Here, stripped of polite and diplomatic language is the orthodox view of international politics to-day. It is a clear, precise, comprehensible, and in many ways eminently sensible view. We have only one objection to it, and that is the objection that quite certainly and beyond a shadow of doubt or hope it must, and will if persisted in, lead to war between the two great groups. It may be said that even if this is so, there is no alternative, and we must adopt such a policy. To those who believe this we only say, "Very well! But then we must require of you to stop pretending that such a policy has anything to do with the League of Nations, or that it is compatible in the very slightest degree with the ideals of that body."

All this has been made very clear at Geneva. As long as the League was kept on its present basis there was no real opposition to an extension of its power, but the moment there was talk of the inclusion of one of the great outcast States immense difficulties and opposition arose on both sides (for do not let it be thought that we suggest that all the opposition towards a policy of merging these two opposite camps comes from the Allied side). We only say that events at Geneva have proved that there are these two great camps already formed in our post-War Europe, and that already that fact dominates the situation.

The most important result which the present Assembly of the League at Geneva has had is to show up this situation in all its naked reality, and if it is grasped by the men and women all over Europe who really care for the ideals of the League, this in itself will have been a very great achievement. Our one hope is still the League, and it is only because we care for it so much that we insist so strongly on what we believe is its true line of development.

## THE LAND AND THE UNIONISTS.

*[Mr. Christopher Turnor, in recent articles in the* SPECTATOR, *called attention to the problem of the occupying owner, and generally to the question of land settlement and small ownership. I desire to point out here how deeply the matter concerns the Unionist Party, and to suggest a specific Land Policy in lieu of the tepid generalities with which the matter is usually treated on Unionist platforms.]*

THE object of the Unionist Party should be to increase as greatly and as quickly as possible the number of owner-occupiers and tillers of land in this country, and also of house-owners. There can be no need to explain the reason for regarding this policy as essential to any party which is Anti-Socialist—*i.e.*, which believes in the social and political value of private property and in the principles of individualism, in the maximum of freedom in exchange and in contract compatible with the moral and political welfare of the community.

The way in which, in my opinion, the number of owner-occupiers of land and houses should be increased is as follows :—

I would give, on the analogy of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Acts, a statutory right to every man who occupied his farm before the War, or whose father occupied it before the War, and who has succeeded his father in the occupation, to serve notice on the owner of the freehold, or, in the case of a settlement, the beneficial owner, that he wishes to purchase. If the landlord should refuse to carry out the transaction voluntarily, then compulsory powers must be given to the tenant.

The basis of the purchase should be, say, 20 years' purchase on the rateable value of the holding, including, of course, house and farm buildings, &c., but the landlord should have a right to vary these terms if exceptional circumstances can be shown to exist. Of the purchase money, one-half should be a loan to the purchaser from the State at 4 per cent. for a period of 64 years. After these 64 payments of £4 per £100 had been made, the principal as well as the interest of the loan should be considered to have been paid off. As regards the remainder of the purchase money, one-quarter of the total should be found in cash by the purchaser, and the other quarter should be left as a charge on the property payable to the vendor.

Take the case of a holding at the rateable value of £100 a year. The purchase money would be £2,000. Of this £1,000 would be advanced by the State and secured by an annual payment for 64 years of £40. There would be a payment in cash of £500, which the purchaser must himself produce, and there would be a ground rent in perpetuity of £20 a year attached to the holding. As soon as the £500 had been paid the freehold would vest in the purchaser, subject to the two annuities as above. I suggest that we should not follow the Irish precedent and pay in money, but that the Government should create Land Bonds, which would be paid to the vendor

direct. The sporting and all other proprietary rights would, of course, pass with the freehold. The minerals not in process of working would pass to the State at a valuation. The Purchase Act would not apply to home farms or to tenancies created out of a park or so close to the principal mansion house as to impair its value if separated therefrom.

It will be said at once in criticism of this scheme that it would create only a very few small proprietors, because the British agricultural holding is a comparatively large one—sometimes 1,000 acres, and commonly between 100 and 500 acres. I admit the force of this argument. I admit also that it is of immense importance that smallholders in the true sense—men with a cottage and garden and three or four acres of land—should be created. I mean men who, like so many of the French peasants, will live on their own farms for most of the year, but will be willing to work for hire at harvest and other times when the larger farmers want increased labour. The main thing is to get as many people as possible living on the land—that is, eating their own pigs, and their own fowls and eggs, and getting their own milk from their own cows, or their own goats. These people are now the sport or victims of the gentlemen who arrange prices in the produce markets, either in England or in Chicago. Yet the pork and eggs and vegetables and apples produced by our tillers of the soil taste just as good, and are just as nourishing when market prices are low as when they are high.

In order to secure the immediate creation of a considerable number of these holdings, I would carve them out of what I would roughly call the *ager publicus*, that is, the very large amount of land now held in mortmain, and not the subject of individual ownership, or individual enjoyment. The people of the eighteenth century very properly so called it. The ownership of land is an enjoyment as well as a source of security to the individual. The land in mortmain consists of the lands of the Crown, of the Church, of the Universities and Colleges, and of schools, charities, and in many cases of corporations.

In the case of these lands, I would reverse the process of purchase by the occupier, and give the State power to take over the whole of the *ager publicus*, again by creating stock. This stock would be a very much more remunerative holding for public bodies than agricultural land which they not only mismanage in many cases, but which always yields them a low revenue. The State, having come into possession of the *ager publicus*, would vest it in commissioners with instructions to create as rapidly as possible small holdings of not less than two acres and not more than ten acres, with a house. These commissioners would act by a sub-commissioner appointed for each rural district in the country. No doubt, in the case of very large farms, it might be necessary to re-sell the bulk of the tenancy to the occupier. The glebe lands, which would, of course, pass from the rectors and vicars at a proper valuation, much to the benefit of the rural clergy, would in almost all parishes provide one new smallholding, and very often three or four.

The equipment would clearly be an expense, but one, in my opinion, worth facing, especially as it would tend to relieve pressure in the matter of rural housing. The great thing would be to prevent over-equipment by the Government officials. An ordinary cottage with three bedrooms and a good kitchen-sitting-room would be quite enough to start with, plus one good shed and a pig-sty, and chicken-house and run. The rest of the equipment should be provided by the tenant for himself with his own hands. He would have to provide it if he set up overseas. Why not here?

There are hundreds of objections to this proposal, but in my opinion these are to be considered in the light of the importance of the object to be attained, and not in that of the difficulties, inconveniences, or even occasional injustices which might be created. The Socialists mean to use the credit of the State gradually to eliminate private property. My scheme is a scheme for using the credit and power of the State to *create* private property and increase its strength in the land. I make the suggestion with no desire merely to fight Labour, or to queer its pitch, but because I believe in the immense advantage of a system based on private property—*i.e.*, upon the power of private property to support the most valuable thing in the social region, personal liberty, and also to create stability in the State.

This policy will be called a purely rural policy. Those who say this in a hostile sense are really at the evil game of class-distinction and class-consciousness. In truth, the urban man very soon fades into the rural man, and vice versa. If small holdings were obtainable, there would be thousands of men who would go out of the towns to get them, or rather, who would spend their time, when young, in the towns trying to save enough money to get a small holding for themselves in the future. The land is as attractive as ever to the normal man, but the working of our social-economic system has, unfortunately, put it hitherto quite out of his grasp. You have to live outside Britain if you want to live on your own piece of land.

We are all saying, and rightly saying, that co-operation on Denmark's system is wanted in this country, but we shall never get it until we get owner-occupiers. Agricultural co-operation is a flower that will not spring up on tenant land but only on freeholds. Again, we shall get intensive culture only on land which a man owns for himself. I heard only the other day of a Danish farm of 14 acres with 12 cows on it, and every one of these a prize cow yielding the maximum of milk, and worth, no doubt, taken in gross, a good deal more than the soil on which they fed. There is no reason why we should not do quite as well here as the Danes do, for, after all, we are far more Danes than "Antique Romans," and take far more naturally to being owner-occupiers than to being the creatures of a Latifundia system, such as gave the *coup de grâce* to the Roman Empire.

May I add as a postscript that I am sure that the re-creation of the small owner would have the blessing of Sir Arbuthnot Lane, and the devoted band of men and women who with him are trying to save the nation from sepsis in its most dreadful form? Their antidote is a vitaminous diet—and that is the diet of the small-holder.

J. St. Loe Strachey.

## HOW LABOUR AGITATORS ARE MADE.

By A Working Man.

*[We publish below a most interesting article by "A Working Man" on Labour discontent. The monotony of modern industrial work must, we fear, be admitted. It seems to be inevitable in an age of standardization. Even so, however, we suspect that what may be called automatic methods are sometimes emphasized more than they need be. Mr. Henry Ford is a wonderful employer from the point of view of wages, but we often doubt whether his highly paid human machine is the last word in industrial development. Then, as to our contributor's complaint about the introduction of Public School boys—we should like to have more light on this subject. To put the best brains into industry is indisputably right. Men are wanted with vision and with the ability to prefer the long view to the short, men who can accept responsibility naturally and easily. Our contributor, however, apparently believes that the Public School boys have not the best brains. Is that so? We can scarcely imagine that employers can afford to injure or ruin their business by putting in indifferent men merely because they come from Public Schools, though this happens sometimes, of course, when there are obvious*

*family reasons. What most employers probably believe themselves to be doing is to bring in new and better brains. Education is the thing. "Public School" is only a label. We heartily agree that equality of opportunity is essential. Perhaps some of our readers will be able to tell us how on the whole the idea of "the Public School in industry" is working out.*]

AS a reader of your paper (which I regard as my political Bible) for the past twenty-five years, I have been wondering whether you would accept a few words of mine as to what I think is the cause why there are so many disgruntled and vindictive leaders of the working classes. To the majority of them, the employer is a scoundrel and the capitalist anathema; and the general public wonders why they display such bad temper. Perhaps if I were to say that employers themselves are to blame for the creation of Labour agitators, and that unconsciously they swell the number of industrial malcontents, there would be those who would regard such a statement as exceedingly foolish and wide of the mark. But as one who has taken a keen interest in industrial and political affairs, and who has occupied some prominent positions in the Trade Union and Co-operative movement, I venture to affirm that there is unhappily a good deal of truth in this assertion, which I will endeavour to show.

I cannot do better than by taking the reader with me into one of our large industrial centres. There we behold large numbers of men working for long periods without the slightest variation. Naturally such a narrow and soulless form of employment engenders a sullen discontent which makes them welcome the most trivial pretext for interrupting the depressing monotony of their lives. Restricted lives are the best material upon which the Labour agitator can play for the development of industrial strife. Naturally we must all regret that modern methods have contributed to circumscribe the activities of the workmen; but there it is; and so far as I see the portents are all tending to a further restricted scope for their energies.

There are other influences at work which are still further aggravating the conditions of the workers. Among these is the introduction of young men from our Public Schools into factories, who because of their presumed superior training are appointed to the better positions. This practice is unfortunately extending, and in some places it is notorious that the greater part of the staff have been recruited from the Public Schools. The recent protests made by the workmen on the London and North Eastern Railway against the exclusion of their class from the higher posts indicates that unless a wiser and more liberal policy is adopted further trouble will be engendered in the industrial world. It ought to be known by everybody that working men are as ambitious of preferment as any student of Oxford, and that in abundant instances their qualifications are much superior to those of the latter.

How often have I seen young men enter a factory imbued with the noblest determination to succeed in their profession, only to find in after years that all their efforts at evening classes have been unavailing to persuade their employers to entrust them with more important responsibilities. They have been quietly ignored in favour of those who, because of their Public School education, have been deemed more qualified than the sons of working men. And yet I have seen in many instances these same young men from the Public Schools turn out the most pitiable failures. It is this inane and senseless policy which is driving our more skilled artisans into the ranks of the far too numerous Labour agitators. There being no outlet for ambition in the workman he naturally turns to politics. I have known several cases in which preferment being denied to them they sought and obtained prominent positions in Trade Unions and political circles. Many a skilled engineer has been lost to industry just because of the employers' stupid disregard of his abilities.

It will readily be conceived by the reader that the question is one of national importance, and that if we wish to retain our intelligent young men from either engaging in politics or emigrating to the United States and other foreign parts, we must offer them the most generous opportunities for advancement in their profession. Trade is, after all, due to the initiative of the more enterprising spirits, and if we continue to lose our more capable and bolder young men, as we are doing, it is obvious that trade will decline, and unemployment become more rife.

I think employers will be well advised if they amend their practice, and offer to both parties—Public School recruits and working men's sons—the most strict impartiality. A little encouragement is a fine stimulus to the cultivation of one's gifts; that is why I prefer private enterprise to State control. But I regret to say that of late years such encouragement has been sadly lacking in the workshop. This is all the more to be regretted as foreign competition is testing more and more the capacity of our industrial organization. Merit and merit only should be the qualification for the higher posts, and if this was observed as a general practice, I am confident that much of the acerbity between employers and employed would disappear.

There is one other point I would like to allude to, which is equally fertile in exasperating the working classes, and that is the practice of discharging young men immediately they emerge from their apprenticeship. This practice is becoming more accentuated every day, owing, I presume, to the stress of competition; but while it may serve the employer in enabling him to produce at a more economical rate, it is adding to the ranks of the unemployed large numbers of young susceptible men who, indignant at the manner in which they have been treated, throw themselves heart and soul into any movement which breathes the spirit of revolution. The mere fact of having given them the opportunities of learning a trade hardly compensates them for the abrupt and somewhat callous manner in which they are discharged. As the practice is a general one, it follows that a young journeyman, particularly in the engineering profession, has little or no chance of pursuing his profession. There are probably more unemployed engineers than in any other profession. Very frequently these young men are to be seen in casual work at the docks or in other casual forms of labour.

It falls extremely hard upon the parents, as, ignorant of the real conditions of trade, they often devote the utmost care to the education of their boys—aye, often when they cannot afford it—only to find at the termination of the apprenticeship that their sacrificing efforts have been wasted. I say most emphatically that this practice is perhaps the most fertile source of the present grave discontent. It affects our young men just when they are capable of either becoming ordered and restrained citizens or becoming imbued with revolutionary passions.

Of course, the employers say that they cannot help it, as costs must be kept within safe limits, but from my own personal experience, as a foreman of upwards of thirty years, I venture to think that the vexed question of costs can be regulated by other and far less irritating methods. An active and capable young man is far more profitable to the firm than two indifferent and careless apprentices.

## THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY.

THESE missing books of Livy have been the subject of lament for centuries. Scholars, historians, orators and even men of a general polite culture have vowed that they would give—well, anything in moderation, ten years of life, say—to recover them. But if Professor Mario di Martino Fusco has at last found them all, if in the next few years we shall have in print a hundred and seven new books on the History of Rome, I doubt whether we shall rush to read them. We are not the men our grandfathers were; in those heroic times Livy was almost light reading, and a man who didn't know the Secessions of the Plebs could not show his face in cultivated society. I was looking recently at an advertisement of Bohn's Library printed in 1848. Bohn's Library was to our ancestors what the Everyman Library or the World's Classics are to us—the staple reading of an educated man, the collection of books which should be the foundation of every private library. Now, what was every decent man supposed to have read in 1848? Histories of Austria, Germany, Florence, France; lectures on Theology, Philosophy, Aesthetics, and Language; Sermons and Church Histories; Aristotle, Plato, Cicero and Livy. It isn't so much that a gentleman's library shouldn't contain books like these now. But the list is so severe in its omissions; we may not confess to reading fiction or modern poetry. At least books of that nature can never be among the "hundred best." I noticed, however, with disappointment and shame, that tucked away at the bottom of a page as Extra Volumes were the Works of Rabelais. But I believe that the 'forties were a degenerate age; and that our ancestors' ancestors would have looked in horror at so trivial a list of educative reading as Bohn's Standard Library.

No, the excitement that the reported discoveries has caused in the daily Press does not imply that journalists have suddenly found their secret hopes and longings fulfilled. It is merely the universal excitement of being in at the discovery of anything that has occupied the attention of the world, anything, indeed, that has been *known* to be lost. I, for my part, shall wait with patience till these books have been digested and "gutted" of their best stories and most significant facts. I confess that I haven't taken the trouble to read all, even, of the thirty-five books that we have already accessible. They made me read half-a-dozen once, and they made me learn something of the contents of others. They made me write "historical proses" in the style of Livy. And now I must make a more serious confession, one that should endear me to the ghosts of my ancestors. I liked Livy.

There were three reasons why I liked him. In the first place Roman history, the dullest history in the world, gained some degree of liveliness when there were tales to be related from Livy. The Punic wars were positively exciting. Hannibal's elephants on the Alps, his soldiers pouring vinegar on the rocks to crack them for a foothold, even the old question "By what route did Hannibal cross?" were welcome diversions from the stream of laws and laws (for which Rome is justly famous) and the recurring problem, Should you pauperize a population by doles to the unemployed? Of course, these are matters of moment, very valuable for widening the consciousness of a schoolboy. But this schoolboy was looking for literature in the classics, and for aesthetic emotion. And Livy, truth to tell, was a good writer. I thanked him then for what he had done to brighten and make absorbing the dullest of lessons; and I envy the schoolboy of the future if so much more of Roman history is to be rescued from its improving pedestrianism.

The second reason for my affection was more personal, but more revealing, I think. I could never attend, during translation hours, to the slow efforts of my fellows or to the grammatical excursus of my master. And even Livy I could not bring myself to prepare. At the end of a term, therefore, I found myself about to be examined on three books of Livy, and knowing by chance perhaps a score of paragraphs in the three books. The night before our examination papers I sat up and read two and a-half of those books. Now, of course, the question that any schoolboy, or any undergraduate, most dreads are the "context" questions. You are given half a sentence from your set books and told to complete it, and to say where it occurs. I could answer them all! I won't say that I could finish them all off accurately, but I knew what they were about and I could recollect the circumstances under which they occurred. And that, I think, is an immense compliment to Livy. After one attentive reading I found that I could remember the "continuity" of those two and a-half books, that the events fell into place in the narrative and at the same time were vivid enough to have fixed themselves separately in my mind. The artistry of Livy had saved me from the disgrace which, by the rules of Samuel Smiles, should certainly have befallen me.

It is the style of Livy that gave me a third reason for pleasure not so much in reading him but in meditating upon him, and, in my exercises imitating him. For Livy was an honest man. Cicero was by no means an honest man; he was prolix and vague and affected. One can easily tire to death of those magnificent periods and that artistic monotony of rhythm. His very fastidiousness in the choice of words became an offence; and it may be fun, for a short time, to write proses in which you carefully work up to *esse videatur* or *posse videatur* or *communicare videatur*, but it isn't a pleasure which lasts. De Quincey's rhythms are fatiguing. Sir Thomas Browne, even, can affect the reader with a longing for some good, loud cacophony of phrase. But Cicero is more perfect and consistent than either. It was miserable to go on for ever writing oratorical proses in the manner of Cicero. It was a relief to be given, now and then, a historical prose. You had two models: you could imitate Caesar and you could imitate Livy. Doubtless Caesar was the better stylist for purity of phrase and sobriety, but Livy had greater attractions. He was not above using downright, forcible, ugly words and constructions. I can recall my astonishment at reading in a Latin author "Ego sum civis populi Romani." Another advantage was that he introduced poetical words and constructions, too; you could play much more with your Latin if you imitated Livy. And for all that he *had* a style, a straightforward style such as any intelligent man might write and only Livy did write. With all his faults I loved him more than stiff Caesar or tedious Cicero.

So I am glad it seems possible that the hundred and seven lost books are recovered. Livy has been shorn of three-quarters of his bulk and of some part of his glory, and he very well deserves restitution. I am aware, too, that any representative of our ancestral scholarship who still survives in this trifling age will be reasonably excited at the chance of considering for months the hoard of new facts that result from Dr. Mario Fusco's researches. They will have the complete history of Rome till 9 B.C.—practically till the birth of Christ—and they will be able to draw from it many lessons in statecraft and economics and political morality. They will be able to see Rome and the civilization of Rome more clearly as a unified force in the history of

the world; for it was the aim of Livy to give such a picture. And when this is done we shall all have instilled into us a further knowledge of mankind. I should not prophesy that we shall be very much wiser. P.

# THE CINEMA.

## A FILM OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

The English film-censor has banned Mr. D. W. Griffith's last picture, *Love and Sacrifice*. As there was never any question of the film's being indecorous, and because it was about the War of American Independence, an unpleasant rumour arose, before anyone but the censor had seen it in this country, that Mr. Griffith had displayed anti-British feeling. To clear himself, he showed the picture to the Press, who have unitedly denied that the film is in any sense anti-British. The public, which will never see *Love and Sacrifice* unless the censor's decision is reconsidered, will not believe evil of Mr. Griffith in any case, since they are familiar with his past work; but an unfortunate impression is likely to be caused by the censor's action, with much graver consequences, in the States. Such a hint of prejudice on our part will do no good.

The film itself is ordinary, and shows hardly any trace of the largeness and sensitiveness of vision that made *The Birth of a Nation* and *Intolerance* the two finest American films produced in ten years. It cannot be expected that Mr. Griffith will produce only masterpieces. The story is a simple one of the love of a girl, whose father is a fierce loyalist, for one of the rebels. The most effective scene shows the body of her brother, who fell in the American ranks, brought in to the sickbed of the old father, who believes that his boy died for the British flag. It is typical of Mr. Griffith that he so noticeably wishes his audience to sympathize with the *individuals* on both sides. The actual war is reproduced neither very artistically, nor stirringly, nor completely, chiefly because too much stress has been laid on the villainy of General Butler, the renegade American who, bringing Mohawk allies to the British side, did frightful things in the name of authority. Mr. Griffith admitted the other day that he could have made a much better picture if he had chosen the English Cunningham as his villain. Perhaps the truth is that there should have been no set villain at all, more actual warfare and, by contrast, more simple human griefs and perplexities. As it is, the film is neither a chronicle picture, nor is it a satisfactory romance. Least of all is it an anti-British treatment of the war. *Monsieur Beaucaire*, Valentino's sumptuous costume-picture at the London Pavilion, might by a fanatic be judged anti-British, since all the envious snobs and mercenary coquettes in it are English. But Mr. Griffith has patently tried to be kind to us in *Love and Sacrifice*. I do not remember any English historian who has been so gentle.

Every frequenter of cinemas is well aware of the film-censor's attitude to impropriety, and many must have wished he would now and then discourage the symbolical suggestiveness of bedroom-doors and shattered lilies more forcibly. But his decisions on political grounds are harder to deduce. There are three possible reasons why it may have been thought this film should not be shown. It cannot be because of the subject, for quite recently a serial on the same theme, called, I think, *The Story of Daniel Boone*, was permitted. The Board of Censors may, however, have considered that, at the moment, it is impolitic to pass films showing any revolt of citizens against a standing army. But if so, why did they pass *Scaramouche* and many another film of the French Revolution showing the same rising of the people against oppression? Or, again, *Love and Sacrifice*—not because of anything in the picture, for Mr. Griffith has been very reticent about George III.'s influence—might have been thought anti-monarchical in tendency. Yet *Beau Brummell*, John Barrymore's delightful new picture, was not refused a licence, although it depicts George IV. in anything but an honourable light. A third imaginable objection to the picture is its insistence on the horrors of war—perhaps the censor thinks we ought not to be reminded, to be horrified. That, of course, is a matter of opinion; many people will be inclined to feel with the producer and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that no effort to prevent a repetition of the calamities of 1914-18 should be spared. Also, the British film, *Réveillé*, which will be released on Armistice Day this year, is a far more bitter reminder of the futility of war, and that film has been passed for exhibition.

*Love and Sacrifice* has been considerably modified since the censor saw it: even certain of Chatham's words have been deleted from a sub-title for fear they should constitute an offence in the eyes of Chatham's countrymen. I myself hope that the censor will agree to see the picture through again, and that it will be possible for his original decision to be altered. Though one's sympathy with Mr. Griffith is considerable, it is to him and to the world of the cinema generally, in his own words, "a very little thing whether *Love and Sacrifice* be shown in Great Britain or not." His reputation is secure enough; he is the best known of all producers in Europe and America; it is fully admitted that he in the recent past has valuably developed the film, in his own panoramic and emotional manner, as Lubitsch is developing it dramatically and intellectually to-day. If this picture cannot be shown here, the millions of friends and admirers his earlier pictures have made him in England will only receive the more gladly his next production, *The Dawn*, now in the making from a story by Mr. Geoffrey Moss.

But it is emphatically not a little thing that we should give to America, where the film has already been seen everywhere, the impression that we—above all now, when so much in the future depends on our sympathetic relations with that country—are afraid to exhibit this or any other friendly film in England. And if we cannot allow a descendant of the colonists whom Chatham defended to repeat on the screen his words: "No Taxation without Representation," might the censor himself not, in the modified version of the film, suggest the insertion of the Great Commoner's graver plea: "You must respect her (America's) fears and her resentments"? And could he not then, for such a consideration, pass it for public exhibition?

Iris Barry.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## "THE LAST CHANCE FOR THE LEAGUE."

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—No opinion which I have seen brings home more definitely the vital significance of the present Assembly than the article in the last issue of the *Spectator*. As one who has heard the speeches, watched the goings-on behind the scenes and observed the atmosphere in the Assembly, I can endorse to the full your verdict that the League must adopt a new policy, live up to the ideals of its founders and the intention of the Covenant, or go under. In spite of mutual compliments and rejoicings over a joint resolution to prepare the way for calling an international Conference on disarmament, the ideas and policies of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot are so far apart as to be irreconcilable. M. Herriot is obsessed with a pre-War psychology and fear of Poincaréism. He presents justice supported with a big stick. Mr. MacDonald presents justice carrying an olive branch backed by moral force. The one policy clings to the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the other holds that the Treaty could not be applied with success, and to attempt to do so would mean the maintenance of armaments which would lead to more wars. The Assembly only escaped division in having two resolutions put before it, embodying the rival policies, at the last moment by the prompt action of Mr. MacDonald, and the tactful help of Dr. Benes.

In the discussions which are now taking place the British delegates find themselves handicapped. They have no previous experience. They do not carry the same European weight as the French delegates, who are political leaders and have the advantage of the great influence and prestige of Mr. Léon Bourgeois, who is regarded as the real father of the League. The chief supporters of France are men who carry weight in the Assembly: M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, who has been a member of the Council

since it was established, and Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, the genius of Balkan politics, who will play an active part in the discussions and is the cleverest wirepuller behind the scenes.

The draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance is the rock upon which the League has split. It cannot be got rid of. Dr. Benes will see to that. He is credited with having inspired M. Herriot's speech, and in his own speech he pinned his faith absolutely to the Treaty. He said that it represented four years' work of the Council of the League, also that "it is the whole psychology, it is a logical conception of the question which has been an attempt to solve this formidable problem which is so great to the whole human family—the problem of disarmament and of securing peace."

The draft Treaty has been approved by eighteen States in a more or less modified form. It has been rejected by the whole British Empire and a number of other countries, including Italy and Sweden. It is round this acutely controversial issue that discussions are now taking place. Rejection by one State is sufficient to wreck the Treaty.

M. Herriot succeeded in conveying the impression in the Assembly that France is the guardian and the defender of small nations. The delegates of countries with which France has military alliances heartily cheered his statement. They are all for reduction of armaments—up to a point. France needs "mutual assistance" as she is unable to protect her allies in the case of aggression without the help of a European coalition. The conditions in the draft Treaty, the guarantees which it gives for security supported by a coalition, will not be sacrificed by France.

The *Spectator* deals with another vital factor in the situation—the admission of Germany to the League. The League cannot officially invite Germany to join. Mr. MacDonald went as far as he could. France does not object openly but has let it be known that she will oppose Germany having a representative on the Council, and without membership of the Council Germany will not join. M. Herriot also wants Germany to give pledges and in any case will not allow Germany to come into the League so long as she is in the Ruhr.

There are other points upon which I have not space to touch, but which only enforce the same conclusion—that the League is passing through a fateful crisis. It can only survive in the form in which it was conceived by following on the lines of the vitalizing policy outlined by the British Prime Minister, and in the broad humanitarian spirit in which he expressed himself.—I am, Sir, &c., ROBERT DONALD.

*Geneva.*

## THE CAUSATION OF CANCER.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—The *Spectator* deserves the gratitude of the community for the support it has given to Mr. Ellis Barker's recent book in which he so ably expounds what may be called the "Toxic" theory of cancer causation. When so much is obscure as to the nature and behaviour of cancer, this aspect of contributory causation by toxic agents affords real encouragement to those on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for dealing with this, the gravest menace to the health of the civilized world. If this theory is accepted—and no one can deny that there is now a very great weight of evidence in its favour—a really practicable method of prevention is made possible and cancer falls into line with many other diseases which preventive medicine has already dealt with successfully.

In effect, it is merely the application to cancer of a widely-accepted and successful principle of medical science—that the body tissues to which infective or irritating agents are capable of doing harm are those which by heredity, over-use or previous damage have rendered themselves liable to disease processes. Preventive medicine deals not only with the infecting or damaging agent but endeavours to preserve the tissues in health—*i.e.*, capable of resistance to the attack of foreign organisms or chemical poisons. While we remain in ignorance of the immediate cause of the cancerous process, and of the abnormal cell-growth which characterizes it, we can still ensure that the body-cells retain their unimpaired vitality and normal behaviour by eliminating all sources of damage and deterioration. Of these, the most harmful and of most common occurrence are the poisonous substances which result from the waste products of food taken in excess and imperfectly eliminated.

There is nothing new in all this—it was taught by Celsus and Hippocrates, and now Mr. Ellis Barker has collected and set out in a truly brilliant work such a mass of evidence from men of science and vision in proof of this aspect of cancer that no one can honestly fail to accept it as proven.

In a book published originally nearly 20 years ago Mr. Rollo Russell succeeded almost as well in establishing the same facts as to cancer causation, and for 25 years Sir Arbuthnot Lane has taught that chronic self-poisoning from constipation lay at the root of most of the common diseases which afflict civilised humanity, and that cancer only occurred in tissues previously damaged by the long-continued action of poisons manufactured in the "static" bowel.

This conception of disease, which is also that of Metchnikoff and many other brilliant thinkers, is widely-opposed to the more general conception which would segregate the various organs and their diseases into watertight compartments and seek in vain for a multiplicity of causes for each and every collection of symptoms which is termed a disease. It recognizes a "greatest common factor" in all diseased states, and this common factor is a more or less severe condition of poisoning due to the unphysiological condition of the contents of the bowel. It is for the laity to prove the truth or error of this teaching by practising the advice set out in Mr. Barker's book.—I am, Sir, &c.,

S. HENNING BELFRAGE.

77 *Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.*

## "RACING VERSUS WORK."

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—There are two points made by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, in his interesting and valuable article (*Spectator*, August 23rd), which have not yet received the attention they demand. He points out the deplorable effect of betting upon work, which in the aggregate must involve enormous loss upon the nation. I am not the only one amongst those who followed closely the inquiry of the Betting Duty Committee, who was surprised that no witness was called who could speak with expert knowledge on the economic effects of betting. The employment of some £200,000,000 in betting, to take the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee, must have a weakening and disturbing effect upon certain economic factors. That side of the question was almost entirely ignored by the Select Committee, and only referred to incidentally by one or two witnesses, though its importance is evident. Canon Peter Green has suggested that the absorption of interest in betting involves a reduction in output amounting to as much as 20 per cent., and though some have turned down that estimate as an ecclesiastical exaggeration, it is only the actual figure that can be questioned. None, knowing the situation, can deny the fact of considerable loss.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money finds his chief difficulty, as do all who are concerned with this problem, when he discusses possible remedies, but he makes an important constructive suggestion when he urges that it is most necessary "to provide abundant opportunities for the exercise of genuine sport." The Prime Minister said, years ago, that betting would not be stamped out, but elbowed out. One of the most fruitful methods is unquestionably the provision for genuine sport. It was urged by C.O.P.E.C., when considering this question, that there should be "more definite endeavour to provide for sport and games of all kinds free from the evil associations of gambling." There are leaders in the realm of sport who could help enormously along these lines. The money interest is altogether too large a feature. A boxing contest for a purse of £10,000 can hardly be claimed to be "genuine sport." The game for the sake of the game is the healthful spirit of true sport, and the wider practical acceptance of this would do much to elbow out betting.

In some of his other conclusions Sir Leo is open to correction. The paragraph quoted from the Report of the Select Committee hardly does justice to these conclusions. The terms of reference were "the *practicability* and the *desirability*" of a Betting Duty. While a majority of the Committee supported the statement as quoted, that a Betting Duty is practicable, the proposed recommendation of the Chairman's draft that it was also desirable was rejected by eleven votes to seven. This is a particularly important decision of the Committee. It should also be remembered that a draft

report, expressing a strong and considered judgment against a Betting Tax, was presented by Mr. Isaac Foot, and the proposal to consider this rather than the Chairman's draft report was only lost by two votes. While recognizing the incompleteness of the Report of the Committee, it is clear that there was a majority opinion against a recommendation of a tax on betting as a desirable thing for the nation to adopt.

In his reference to the Totalisator, Sir Leo might have gone further and indicated that the Chairman of the Select Committee, in his draft report, expressed a judgment against the Totalisator or Pari Mutuel system as offering any prospect of a solution of the problem in this country.

In the closing paragraph of the article Sir Leo gives expression to the familiar condemnation of the law relating to betting as being confused and unjust, but surely that needs some qualification. No one, as far as I recall, suggested to the Betting Duty Committee that the law should be amended in some of these particulars. There was a consensus of opinion, for instance, against making betting debts recoverable by law, and equally against the legalizing of street betting. The main attack upon the injustice of the law centres round the Act of 1853, which was passed in order to make the establishment of betting houses illegal. When the Act was passed it seems to have had the effect desired, but since then the telegraph and telephone have become universal, and a way is thus opened for those who can afford it to get round the Act. In other words they can place a bet on credit without personally resorting to the office. During the debate in the House of Lords a few months ago, Lord Darling stated that if he had been called upon to interpret the Act of 1853 he would have given it as his judgment that placing a bet by telephone or telegram was "resorting" within the meaning of the Act. The decision upon which rests the interpretation of that Act, however, allowed this loophole. Hence the apparent injustice which favours the wealthier section of the community as against those not thus privileged. The remedy surely is plain. Let the full intention of the Act be carried out and such amending Act be passed as would penalize credit betting equally with cash betting. This at any rate would remove one of the grounds of injustice which was referred to repeatedly during the inquiry of the Betting Duty Committee.—I am, Sir, &c.,

E. Benson Perkins.

1 *Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.* 1.

## THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—You ask why we should not trade with Bolsheviks if we do so with cannibals. Possibly those who trade with cannibals have the beneficent intention of ending cannibalism by dispelling their ignorance with example and precept. In the case of the Bolsheviks there is no ignorance. They know that their practices are repugnant to all civilized people, just as well as pirates know that theirs are, and they openly proclaim their intention of forcing their system on all the world if they can. Cannibals do not do this. A merchant who financed a pirate crew and bought and sold their plunder would injure his reputation and moral character. He would also do this if he traded with cannibals in a way which would assist the practice of cannibalism. If he sold them rifles and cooking pots, knowing that these would be used for the purpose, he would certainly be encouraging cannibalism and assisting to maintain it.

There is no pretence by the Bolsheviks that they intend to use a loan, or the proceeds of trading with us, for any other purpose than to maintain a system which we condemn, not merely as mistaken and foolish, but as wicked, and we cannot knowingly assist them to do this without injuring our own character and self-respect. How can we buy stolen goods and provide the means of enslaving people without feeling that we are hypocrites?—I am, Sir, &c.,

C. G. Bennett.

66 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.*

[Cooking pots are sold freely to cannibals without its being possible to say for what purposes they will be used; but there is a well-founded expectation that as the connexion between cannibals and the outer world becomes closer the pots will be used less and less for cooking human flesh.—Ed. *Spectator.*]

## THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—Free State advocates invariably ignore two important points in discussing the Boundary question; first, the fact that until the "Treaty" was ratified by the Imperial Parliament there was no "Free State" with which to make any bargain or agreement, and secondly, the fact that Parliament would never have created the Free State except for the distinct assurance of Ministers that the Boundary Commission was to be set up for the purpose of delimitation, not of annexation. The Free Staters, with a view to an independent republic, demand a plebiscite of selected portions of the Northern counties, but the Ulstermen naturally object on the ground that such a referendum is opposed to the terms of the treaty and also because any large transfer of territory and population would make—as it would be intended to make—the political and economic existence of Northern Ireland impossible.

After the War it was suggested by some simple-minded people that it would be nice to give the peoples of Alsace and Lorraine the opportunity of saying whether or not they wished to be transferred to France. This suggestion the French Government indignantly refused to consider, holding that the possession of Alsace and Lorraine was essential to the safety of France. In precisely the same way Northern Ireland considers that no territory smaller than the Six Counties would be sufficiently strong, economically and politically, to be safe against foreign aggression.—I am, Sir, &c.,

C. F. Ryder.

*Thurlow, Suffolk.*

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—I fear that in the back of our minds most of us feel there may arise, out of the dispute over the frontier, another bloody war in Ireland. In that country experience shows that often the first we hear about war is that it has begun, and other effort is too late. If war comes we must side with our fellow British subjects in the North—or be for ever disgraced. It would be a costly thing, but could not all our loyal British fellow subjects in the Free State be made secure? Could not a great exchange of families and property, between non-loyalists in the North and loyalists in the South, be arranged by an International Board with power to compensate; also to fix a definite *frontier* line? Costly yes, but if it would avoid war!

If the Irish Free State refused such an offer it would show a determination to dominate all Ireland, which, except in a state of madness, we could never agree to.—I am, Sir, &c.,

R. B. Marston.

*Surrey Lodge, Denmark Hill, S.E.* 5.

## IS A GOLD STANDARD OF CURRENCY DESIRABLE?

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—I am amazed that in your article in last week's *Spectator*, entitled "Is Unemployment Inevitable?" you should evidently favour the abandonment of the gold standard. Unless there is something tangible, whether it be gold, silver, steel or other things of intrinsic value behind a currency, the way is opened to unlimited robbery of the public by issue of inconvertible paper currency as in Russia and Germany. I should like to see inflation of currency and debasement of coinage made capital offences. Suppose the Government to issue an additional hundred million pounds of currency notes without backing, they are robbing everyone who has any money in his possession of a sum equal to the depreciation of value of each note, just as much as if they employed pickpockets to steal that amount from every citizen. Suppose a Socialist Government, not only in office but in power, they could nationalize the mines, railways and anything else and pay for them in newly-printed currency notes at no greater cost than that of printing. Encouraging employment by issuing currency notes, unbacked by anything tangible, is only a form of robbing and impoverishing Peter to pay Paul.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Bernard Hobson.

*Thornton, Hallamgate Road, Sheffield.*

## THE BANK RATE.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—The Council of this Association have watched the controversy in your journal on the monetary policy of this country, and your strong advocacy of maintaining the present system, and resisting any proposals to increase the Bank Rate for the sole purpose of forcing down prices, and I am to express the hope that you may be successful in the line of action you have adopted. The Council have given close attention to the currency and credit conditions in this and other countries for some years, and the conviction is borne in upon them that the real need of industry and trade is the maintenance of stability in prices.

At the present time it is most desirable that there should be no distrubance of trade and industry by introducing any movement towards a higher Bank Rate, as the very suggestion of such a course has a depressing effect, and, if made operative, the dislocation in all branches of trading interests would lead to curtailment of output and consequent unemployment. It is believed that if a period of stable credit conditions can be assured, the free play of natural forces will bring about a general improvement in trade.

Whatever benefits may be obtained by returning to the gold standard on a pre-War level, the Council are of opinion that they would not operate until such time as all the European nations have agreed to balance their budget and regulate their currency on a reliable system, and give practical evidence that these reforms will be continued. Until these conditions are achieved it would be premature for us to make sacrifices for the sake of returning to the gold standard.

It is considered that if the surplus gold held in America finds its level by being put into monetary circulation, the natural rise in prices thereby caused would have the effect of bringing about an exchange equilibrium between the dollar and sterling, therefore it would be undesirable in the interests of the general trade of this country to depress prices artificially in order to raise the rate of the American exchange.

The Council consider that it is of paramount importance that industry in this country should be provided with cheap loanable capital to oil the wheels of production, promote useful employment, and accumulate an excess of commodities for export purposes, and to pay our American debt. What the country wants for many years to come is large imports of raw materials to keep our industries going, and not a surplus influx of gold which would have the effect of raising prices without compensating advantages.—I am, Sir, &c.,

JAS. S. MCCONECHY, Joint Hon. Secretary.
*Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters,*
*44 Spring Gardens, Manchester.*

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—It is ill work criticizing critics, but the importance to our civilization of the problem of rural reconstruction must serve as my excuse. I therefore ask permission to deal with certain grave misunderstandings that appear in a recent issue of the *Spectator* in an interesting review of my recent book on the rebuilding of rural England. I have suggested in this book that a definite share of profits that would arise from the organization of distribution of produce should be allocated to the development of the life of the village community. This strikes me as a reasonable proposal, based on an old idea and to some extent adopted in co-operative movements. Your reviewer interprets this, if I understand him, as a proposal which will throw this cost on the landlords. I see no excuse for this interpretation. Next to take the question of the organization of markets. I propose that distribution of produce should be entrusted to a national organization of co-operative form, which I explain in some detail. Your reviewer calls this "pure bureaucracy"; apparently he does not understand what "co-operation" means! Thus in two points of real importance in dealing with rural reconstruction these proposals are caricatured.

The writer of the article further assumes that even most "extreme Communists" would not accept views such as mine. He fails to realize that the line of policy set out in this book has been in the past and is now being discussed in town and country at meetings, conferences and big committees and in the Press, and is admittedly popular (in many of its features) amongst farmers and other country people. Moreover, many of its details have wide support in the United States and Australia, whilst the general line of policy recommended has with some of the specific proposals been recently officially adopted by the Independent Labour Party.

Your reviewer may regard me as a "fanatic" and state that I am armed with "frail experience," whatever that may mean, but even if the view and statement were true and not merely the gift of a too vivid imagination, we come back to the fundamental question. It is this: Is what is put forward by the modern school, whose views I have endeavoured to set out without prejudice in my writings, true or untrue? The consideration of this question is made more difficult if writers in so important a paper as the *Spectator* misinterpret the proposals.—I am, Sir, &c.,

MONTAGUE FORDHAM.
*Jordans Hostel, Beaconsfield, Bucks.*

## THE BOOKS OF THE 'NINETIES.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—I hope my friend Mr. Symons will tolerate my demur to his perpetuation of the heresy that Walter Pater belongs to the 'nineties, and "supplied most of the new ideas which the movement exploited." Pater's position in literature is too precise to be viewed through the spectral lines of an essentially specious decade, and I trust that the First Edition Club will hesitate before including a writer so solitary in his greatness in the projected volume of the "'Nineties Men." It is curious, by the way, to find one writing on the 'nineties without any reference to the "Yellow Book."—I am, Sir, &c.,

*3 Loudoun Road, N.W.* 8. MAX JUDGE.

## THE LIFE OF TOM HUGHES.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—With the help of the surviving members of his family I am now completing the biography of Tom Hughes of *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and the many movements that he helped. We shall be obliged if any readers who have letters which were written by Hughes will kindly let us have an opportunity of their perusal. Communications will be welcomed and notes with regard to his Parliamentary activities at Frome in the 'sixties will be particularly helpful.—I am, Sir, &c., W. HENRY BROWN.

*Eversley, Oak Road, Withington, Manchester.*

## STYBARROW CRAG, ULLSWATER.

[*To the Editor of the* SPECTATOR.]

SIR,—May I be allowed to thank Lady Mabel Howard for her letter referring to mine of the previous week? It is evident that she, as owner of the property in question, joins in the feeling that its proposed cutting up into building lots would be detrimental to the beauty of this specially fine part of Ullswater. If she is still generously willing to dispose of it at a reduced figure, for the permanent enjoyment of the public, it would seem not to be too late for the matter to be taken in hand and brought to a successful issue.—I am, Sir, &c., R. HARTLEY.

*Union Club, S.W.* 1.

# POETRY.

## LOST.

WHEN the boy knocked at our door, looking in,
We remember now that we spoke to him timidly,
Kept him waiting in the porch,
While we busied ourselves within over a fitting reception.

When we called him,
We found the porch empty.
Hop-vines and ivy trembled there,
A frame lacking its picture.
Nor can any tell us
Whether he ran along the road or the field-path.

IRIS BARRY.

# A BOOK OF THE MOMENT.

## THE COUP D'ÉTAT.

[Copyright in the United States of America by the *New York Times*.]

**The Secret of the Coup d'État.** An unpublished correspondence of Prince Louis Napoleon, MM. de Morny, de Flahault and others, 1848-1852. Edited with an Introduction by the Earl of Kerry, and with a study by Philip Guedalla. (Constable. 18s. net.)

A political cynic is said to have declared that it was a great mistake to get to know your opponents in public life. If you did, ten to one you could not go on hating them properly. The same is true of history. You can have a very clear and intelligible view of the personages, great and small, of the past if you have only a general and superficial view of the world's drama. When, however, you read more deeply and widely and know more of the facts—when you hear the other side, that is—you find exactly the trouble of the cynic. You get to know the men and women of history, and you find for the most part that you cannot hate them. They were often very much better people than you imagined, and usually the excuses for their ill-deeds are much stronger than they appeared when viewed with the eyes of their critics, *i.e.*, through the green spectacles of the satirists, the red of the sensationalists, or the black of the theologians and the prudes.

The *coup d'état* of 1851 and the men who made it afford an excellent example of this truth. I was brought up to hate Napoleon III. and all his parasites and panders, as we used to call them, and not without warrant—the men who made the tinsel Third Empire produced Baron Haussmann, and the Paris Boulevards, gave us Offenbach opera, and finally Sedan and the Fourth of September. In the pages of Kinglake (the chapters on the *coup d'état* in the beginning of his *History of the Invasion of the Crimea*), in the prose and verse of Victor Hugo, in the writings of Tocqueville, in Senior's *Conversations with the Statesmen of the Third Empire*, nothing seems bad enough or mean enough for Morny and "the brethren of the Elysées." One writes them all off as a pack of unscrupulous, corrupt, blood-stained scoundrels. They seem in the glowing and informing pages aforesaid utterly mean, selfish, despicable, and depraved.

When, however, we get to know these men in the light of the memoirs and authentic public documents which are now beginning to seek the light, and further when the passions which obscured men's eyes at the time the events took place and immediately afterwards have died out—in a word, when we see the people who took part in the struggles from both sides—we find it is much less easy work to hate them. Their crimes and follies cannot be wholly condoned, but they can be understood. They turn out to be a good deal less diabolic than we thought possible. Even those that cannot be whitewashed have many qualities for which we did not give them credit. They are, in fact, human beings and not historical monsters. This does not mean that there is not a right path and a wrong path, but merely that hate and prejudice are dangerous and delusive guides. The *coup d'état* remains a crime and a mistake, and the ultimate cause of great injuries to France; but the diabolism of it and its inspirers largely disappears.

The hues of earthquake and eclipse fade to those of a moderate thunderstorm. Napoleon is not the lecherous, treacherous, merciless villain, but rather a dreamy, flabby man who had a good many genuine ideals and did not want to do anything cruel or harmful to anybody if he could avoid it without risk to his own skin and his own ambitions. Besides, he was never a free agent. His creatures were most of them as little Satanic as he was. Though their misdeeds were many, and some of them shameful, they drifted into their worst acts largely out of the terror and panic inspired in them by their opponents. *If I do not kill him, he'll be sure to kill me*, is a terrible corrupter of human relations.

*The Secret of the Coup d'État*, the book which provides the subject of this article, consists of an unpublished correspondence between Louis Napoleon and his half-brother and associate, the Duke de Morny. There are also letters from the Duke de Morny's father, the Count de Flahault, the accomplished diplomat who was also the father of the lady who married the father of the present Lord Lansdowne. What makes the book more interesting and important is that it is edited with an introduction by Lord Kerry, Lord Lansdowne's son. Lord Kerry has done his work well and lets the papers tell their own story. We can hardly doubt that from the point of view of the writers of the letters and memoranda they tell it honestly. They are not the work of conscious apologists, but for the most part are accounts of day to day first hand observations communicated to wives or sons or fathers or mothers.

Lord Kerry is, in fact, an accession to that band of members of historical families who are now dealing with their records. The present Lord Ilchester is the capital example of what I mean. His book, describing the life of the first and great Lord Holland, is a notable contribution to history and makes the great, gross figure of the man it deals with live before us, and live, not as a monster, but as a human being with many lovable if also many bad qualities. Lord Ilchester's well edited and selected material from the diary of Henry Richard Fox is another addition to political, social and literary history which is of high value.

Mr. Guedalla in his Introduction to the book before me gives a very good summary of its contents. He notes how Flahault's papers throw light upon the parentage of Napoleon III., on the Orleanist plans for a *coup d'état* in 1851, the cause of Palmerston's resignation, and the action of Queen Victoria after Palmerston's fall. From the personal point of view the hero of the book is the Duke de Morny. Morny was a very good correspondent, and as the letters began in 1848, and were written from Paris, he had no lack of thrilling subjects. Here is an example of his style. Incidentally the letter shows what a large part the newspapers played in the Revolution. The reader, to understand it, must remember that Morny was a financier as well as a politician, and that before the Revolution he had bought a large share in the *Constitutionnel*. General Cavaignac was the soldier who commanded the armies of the Republic and defied the Orleanists on one side and the Communists on the other, and who in the autumn of 1848 was a sort of Provisional Dictator. Véron was the Editor of the *Constitutionnel*. I may say, also, that the passage will, I am sure, greatly amuse my editorial colleagues. It shows that the statesmen of the past were just as foolish as the statesmen of the present day in the way they conducted their relations with the Press:—

"*Morny to Flahault.*

PARIS, *November*, 1848.

My dear friend,

Paris has been much excited over a conversation, said to have taken place between Cavaignac and Véron, and—with the help of some words that fell from Thiers and other politicians—I have now discovered the whole story. The facts, which I have obtained from Véron himself, are as follows. They are sufficiently curious to justify my reporting them to you.

To understand the position of the speakers, you must go back two or three months, when there arose amongst those who are about General Cavaignac the question of the suppression of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper. This was politically speaking a serious undertaking, for the *Constitutionnel*, which had always supported moderation and order, had behind it some politicians of repute, and though the calculated opposition of the paper had annoyed him, the 'Dictator' hesitated to take action against it.

There came one day a Representative, who happened to be at once a friend of Cavaignac's and a former colleague of Véron's, to see the latter, and asked him if it would be disagreeable to him to visit the General. 'If he asks for me,' said Véron, 'I have no reason for not going to him. I would indeed do so with pleasure, but at the same time I have no reason for going uninvited.' The next day the mutual friend came to fetch him and took him to the General. The General received him politely and, having invited him to sit down said, 'Why is it that you dislike me? Have I not rendered good services both to Society and to your own party?' To this Véron replied in effect, 'I do not dislike you. My paper voices the opinion of moderate people, and its party, which is far from being dead, is not that to which you belong. All the same I do not dislike you. I have nothing to regret, for I had no personal relations with those who have gone under. As to the King and the Princes, I have had more reason to find fault with them than otherwise. Hence I have no feeling or interest of a personal kind in the matter. You can therefore rely on my policy being loyal. If you will give us an honest and a moderate Republic, we will not only not work against you, but we will support you.' After the exchange of a few more words in this sense, Véron as he was leaving received an invitation to come again. To this he replied, 'General, I am not in a position to come and see you informally, but whenever you want to talk politics with me, send me a message. I will come with pleasure, and if you want any news inserted or confirmed in my paper, you have only to let me

know; I shall always be delighted to make myself personally useful to you.'"

This is not the whole of the story, however. Later General Cavaignac sent again for the editor, M. Véron. This next interview was exceedingly amusing and is brilliantly told by Morny:—

"'M. Véron, I have asked you to come and see me in order that I might explain myself quite frankly; allow me therefore with soldierly frankness to go straight to the point and to put you this question: In the matter of the Presidency, are you for me or against me?'

'Your question, General, is a somewhat blunt and peremptory one. "For you" and "against you." In such cases it is a question of degree.'

'There may be degrees, but I don't like degrees, and it is precisely for that reason that I ask you if you are for me or against me.'

These words, spoken in a dry and haughty tone, rather wounded Véron's feelings. He rose and said:—

'Upon my word, M. le Président, since you talk of frankness, I will take you at your word. Pray tell me why it is that you expect us to show you so much sympathy? Have you not made this advance towards us both unwillingly and grudgingly? Are not your sympathies with the extremists well known and clear to all observers? Is it not a fact that you are in complete agreement with General La Morcière as regards the Law of Succession, a law which offends both the wishes and the feelings of the people of this country? You unwillingly appointed MM. Dufaure and Vivien; did you not then install in revenge M. Recurt for the Seine, M. Trouvé Chauvel in the Ministry of Finance, and M. Gervais de Caen as Chief of Police?'

'Ah, that's how it is,' interrupted Cavaignac roughly; 'you wish to have everything, you have no gratitude. Your party always behaves like this, you are intractable; you are all the same—you have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.'"

This amusing wrangle went on at a great rate and ended with the following dialectical amenities:—

"'Anyhow make no mistake, the Republic will last, I stake my reputation on it. You may say that it is the work of a minority, very well, but that minority will defend it to the last drop of its blood and by every means in its power. The misfortune is that you have two or three big newspapers with 90,000 regular subscribers apiece. Well, by God, we will take your subscribers from you, there will be no difficulty about that—mark my words, you had better consider your position.'

'M. le Président, I have considered the matter fully, but permit me to say that your language is scarcely such as to make me decide in your favour the question which you put to me so emphatically at the outset of our conversation.'"

However, I have been tempted perhaps to quote too much of this amusing episode, though the writing is an admirable revelation of Morny's manner. The vivacious daguerreotype of Morny mounted on his horse preliminary to a ride in the Bois shows him the sort of man one would expect him to be. Lovers of costume will be delighted with the short riding-coat, the stock, and the big top-hat. The Revolutions of 1848 might well have been called Top-hat Revolutions. For some reason or other they seem to have been entirely conducted in top-hats. The most amusing example of such incongruities is the picture given in Mr. George Trevelyan's story of Manin and the Revolution in Venice. In the picture Manin appears in a frockcoat, a huge top-hat and a massive cavalry sabre trailing at his side. A scarf such as is now worn only by members of the Oddfellows or Druids ornaments "the lower chest."

I must leave such exciting facts to be discovered by my readers. Here I want to concentrate upon Morny. There is one interesting point about him to be noticed, and that is that it is most unfair to describe him as a sycophant or a creature of Napoleon III. The ink on the proclamation of the new Emperor or, as the rhetorician might say, the blood on the boulevards, was hardly dry before Morny was quarrelling with the Man of Destiny, "second and cheaper edition." It is not too much to say that he soon not only distrusted but detested the Prince. I have given an example of Morny's style as a recorder of the light side of history. I will now give an example of his father, M. de Flahault's, light narration. It is contained in a letter to his wife:—

"I dined yesterday at Mme. de Vatey's. We were 10, amongst which 2 deputies and 1 Colonel (a very handsome military looking man), when the following conversation took place. I must begin by saying that somebody had mentioned that, a fortnight ago, two regiments returning from a review and passing before the Chamber, had on purpose *bousculed* a knot of representatives who were standing on the *trottoirs*. One of the two deputies at dinner complained of this, when the Colonel who did not know his quality said:—

'Que voulez-vous? C'est l'esprit de nos soldats. Nous n'aimons pas les bavards, et au lieu de les bousculer nous aurions préférés les jeter dans la Seine.'

Deputy: 'Mais permettez, Colonel, j'ai l'honneur d'etre député, et ce que vous dites-là ne serait pas aussi facile que vous voulez bien le croire.'

Colonel: 'Monsieur, je vous demande bien pardon. Je ne savais pas que vous étiez député, sans quoi je ne me serais pas permis de dire une chose qui a pu vous être désagréable. Mais enfin c'est dit, et tout ce que je puis ajouter, c'est que j'espère que vous savez nager!'

The *esprit réactionnaire* is pushed to that degree that the other day an Englishman was black-balled at the Club because his name was Gladstone."

To make the matters I have dwelt upon clear to those who may have forgotten or are unacquainted with the details of Napoleonic history, I may state that M. de Flahault, when quite a young man, became *aide-de-camp* first to Murat, and then to Napoleon, and Napoleon very soon became devoted to the young man. When Napoleon returned from Elba for the Hundred Days, Flahault flew to his side. At Waterloo he rode all day with the Emperor and went back with him to Paris. During his life at court Flahault won the affections of Hortense Beauharnais, the wife of Napoleon's brother, the King of Holland. The Duke de Morny was the child of this illicit connexion. In 1815 Flahault behaved well to his royal friend, though probably her affection for him had cooled, and tried to rejoin her in Switzerland. He was not, however, able to accomplish this, and while she took refuge in Switzerland, he came to England. Here he married Miss Margaret Elphinstone, the daughter of Lord Keith, though the match was not liked by the Keiths. At last Flahault received his reward; during the early part of Louis Philippe's reign he was reconciled to the Orleanists and had an ambassadorial post first at Berlin and then at Vienna. He thus became one of the great diplomats of the epoch, 1832-1848, Flahault's daughter married Lord Shelburne, the son of the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, sometimes called the "Nestor of the Whigs." The matrimonial side of the story is complicated by the fact that, as I have shown, Napoleon III. was the half-brother of Morny. It was very generally believed at the time that Napoleon III. was not really the son of the King of Holland. It seems, however, that in all probability this was scandal. Flahault, who was certainly the father of the child born next after Napoleon III., denied the illegitimacy.

J. St. Loe Strachey.

# BOOKS.

## THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

Autumn brings a new flowering in the world of books, and already we are given a greater variety and higher quality of publications. There are two novels of good intention published this week. Miss G. B. Stern swells the number of respectable, solid, detailed family histories, "true in

THE strongest argument ever advanced for any motor spirit is that it is "as good as Shell." Such claims are significant of the universal recognition of Shell as *the standard by which other motor spirits are judged*

SHELL

For 20 years identified with Quality

SHELL-MEX LTD., SHELL CORNER, KINGSWAY, W.C. 2.

part," by her new novel, *Tents of Israel* (Chapman and Hall). But she is no match for Mr. Bernard Gilbert in patience and industry. In five books he has been describing "differing aspects of the same scene over the same period" (those are his own words); and now he produces a sixth, bigger and fatter and more sumptuous than any of the others. There are six more to come. The latest volume, however, *Bly Market* (Cecil Palmer), is the keystone, I imagine. It is a terror. It is meant to read rather like a continuation of *Ulysses*. The characters speak in chords, seven or eight of them together, for long patches of the book. There is Mr. Joyce's own trick of semi-indirect thought, thought put into words and made not quite intelligible, the characters all the time having private associations and memories that the reader is not allowed to share. The publisher announces his belief that this is "the most astonishing book produced in England for the last three-quarters of a century." But he is more rigorously correct when he states impressively: "It is impossible to describe this revolutionary work other than by saying that it is in prose; that it is over two hundred thousand words in length; and that it is entitled *Bly Market*."

In *Foibles and Fallacies of Science* (Routledge) it is the intention of Professor D. W. Hering to explain the false scents which have deluded scientists in the past few centuries —"judicial" astrology, for example, perpetual motion, and the transmutation of metals. Unfortunately he is a little too easily satisfied that scientific abstractions and laws of nature have a definite, concrete, unchangeable existence: his respect for Newton's theory of gravitation is so profound that he cannot understand anyone who differs from Newton—even Einstein is dismissed in half a sentence. He is, therefore, unsympathetic to many theorists; his account of water-divining is woefully incomplete; he shows no knowledge of psychology, nor even of philosophy. In consequence he is at his best when he is relating absurdities or frauds. The history of Captain Symmes is amusing. He pledged his life that the earth was "hollow and habitable within," and tried to equip an expedition to explore the inside of the earth through the opening at the North Pole. The optimism of inventors of "perpetual motion machines" is extraordinary. Several have included in their specifications for patents a brake on the machine to slow it down when it should be moving too fast. I dare say that Professor Hering would have placed Professor Waddell among his followers of false trails if he had come across his new book, *The Phoenician Origin of Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons* (Williams and Norgate). It is Professor Waddell's aim to prove that the old fables of the settlement of Britain by Brutus of Troy, and the old histories of pre-Roman Britain, are true in substance; he proceeds by a comparison of coins, inscriptions and monuments. An excellent scientific manual is *Lead, The Precious Metal*, by O. C. Harn (Cape). Lead is the dullest of metals; and yet cut-glass and artificial diamonds contain as much as seventy-five per cent. of lead. Lead seems to be the most unmusical of metals; not a ring or a reverberation can be got from it. Yet for this very reason it is the one satisfactory metal for organ pipes. It is interesting to learn that such articles as rubber-boots, mackintoshes, fountain-pens, spectacles and lenses generally contain a high proportion of lead.

Mr. George Moore has published his anthology of *Pure Poetry* (Nonesuch Press). It is a very slender collection, and all the poems in it are well known. They are all innocent lyrics, pleasing to the ear; and it would be a good question for speculation to consider why Mr. Moore should put himself on such safe ground, and why none of the more energetic, more profound poems in the English language appeal to him. The lyrics of Shakespeare and of Blake are his chief patterns for "pure poetry." Mr. Edmund Gosse's *Life of Congreve* is reissued by Messrs. Heinemann in an enlarged edition. Messrs. Routledge send another volume of their Broadway Translations, Bandello's *Tragical Tales*.

For the studious there are two unusually good books. Messrs. Black publish a symposium on *Psychology and the Sciences*, in which experts explain what effect on biology, medicine, education, logic, anthropology and such sciences the recent advances in psychological theory may be expected to produce. Professor J. S. Mackenzie has written a popular handbook that has long been needed, *Ultimate Values* (Hodder and Stoughton). It is a comprehensive discussion "in the light of contemporary thought" on the various philosophical theories of value.

THE LITERARY EDITOR.

## DIABOLISM AND POLITICS.

**Secret Societies and Subversive Movements.** By Nesta H. Webster. (Boswell Printing and Publishing Co. 20s. net.)

LET us first record the thesis of Mrs. Webster's book. That, in itself, is difficult; she proceeds so often in the modern way of "letting the authorities speak for themselves," and, on the whole, her views are more insinuated than expounded. But I think that she would not greatly object to the following summary.

The "secret tradition" of occult societies, she believes, exists in truth, and it has the continuity which these societies claim for it. Even before the rise of Christianity, a secret tradition existed in the Hebrew and the Egyptian religions and in most other world-religions. And what was the secret tradition? Nothing but plain diabolism. The symbols, forms and parables of these religions were cunningly perverted and given new interpretations; they were used for the destruction of religion and morality, and for the propagation of the most deadly types of anarchy. In Christianity itself, through Essenes, Gnostics, and Manicheans, through Knights Templar, Rosicrucians, and Freemasons, the spirit of blasphemy, pride, and destruction has been kept alive to this day. Of course, no secret society was so foolish as to advertise its evil purposes. On the surface all these societies have been more than respectable; they have been idealistic. The greater number of their adherents have been honest men, believing that they were on the path to mystical experience or to genuine social service. That is the bait which the chief plotters have laid for them. In the lower degrees of secret societies nothing is taught but morality and virtue—or, at worst, morality and virtue are taught with only the slightest taint of subversion—with an understanding, for example, that no words and no counsels mean quite what they seem to mean, that there are further explanations behind every explanation. In such a condition of knowledge most of the members remain—pledged to the society and by nature sufficiently loyal to believe that it has none but the noblest aims. Their confidence in their superiors makes them blind and eager servants.

Behind the lower degrees are the degrees in which the more ambitious, uneasy, and flexible members are gradually initiated into the true aims of the society. Their morality is gradually sapped by the teaching that all religions are figurative and that man is a law to himself. They are deluded into thoroughly committing themselves to their mentors by the most stringent and irrefragable oaths of secrecy. They find out that the purposes of their secret society are, at root, not religious, but political; and that they are to engage on the most deadly labour to which a man can bind himself—the dissemination of false ideas, of anarchy, destruction, and diabolism. They are absolved from the rules of conduct imposed upon the ordinary "honest man." They are encouraged in licentiousness, atheism, and crime. And by this time they have so involved themselves, and their moral fibre has been so cunningly destroyed, that they are easy tools for the supreme masters, the *illuminés*, of their order.

Mrs. Webster suggests that Illuminism is the first cause of all our modern trouble, of Bolshevism, of Pan-Germanism, of unrest and industrial strife:—

"In looking back over the centuries (she concludes) at the dark episodes that have marked the history of the human race from its earliest origins—strange and horrible cults, waves of witchcraft, blasphemies and desecrations—how is it possible to ignore the existence of an Occult Power at work in the world? Individuals, sects, or races fired with the desire of world-domination, have provided the fighting forces of destruction, but behind them are the veritable powers of darkness in eternal conflict with the powers of light."

The chief instrument of the powers of darkness, Mrs. Webster urges, is the Jewish race, the chief text-book for the subversion of the world is the Jewish Cabbala.

It is easy to laugh at Mrs. Webster's exposures; ninety-nine men in a hundred would laugh; we are taken so far from the world of common sense. And it isn't, in the end, reprehensible to laugh. But read the book! There is authority of some sort for every statement which Mrs. Webster makes. She has certainly not been dashing down some wild phantasmagoria of her brain: there are definite citations from historical records or special monographs for every detail. There is evidence, from the writings of Freemasons, of Illuminates, of Templars, of Rosicrucians, that seems to prove the whole nightmare true. And Mrs. Webster has actually done a service to history in proving the part which was taken by secret societies in fomenting and, to some degree, controlling the French Revolution. Few people were ignorant of the importance of the eighteenth-century secret societies until the fierce and matter-of-fact Carlyle refused to be deceived by such nonsense and banished it from his consideration. Schlegel, for example (a much sounder historian than the writers upon whom Mrs. Webster relies), avers that "the notion of Illuminism exercised on the internal civilization of all European nations the same influence which the system of the balance of power exerted on their external relations." Where has Mrs. Webster gone wrong? Why will the result of this historical research appear ludicrous?

In a way, it is because Mrs. Webster's authorities are too good. For her history of secret societies she has gone to their own records and their own apologists. Now, it is inevitable that every member of a secret society, having, by the fact of his membership, shown some tendency towards the mysterious and the grandiose, should exaggerate the importance of the organization to which he belongs. It is inevitable, too, that he should profess his belief in the fabulous history of his order. And it is only natural that a society, so setting itself apart from the rest of humanity, should give scope for some measure of false individuality, even of opposition to the general government. But writers upon occult societies are the most fantastic and absurd of historians, and here, at least, it is impossible to say: "He must be guilty: he admits it himself."

More seriously a fault in a historian is the lack of insight which Mrs. Webster shows from the beginning. There have been, and there are, societies which practise diabolism and which teach anarchy. They are stupid and feeble societies. Men who challenge the universe by spitting at altars and celebrating Black Masses are never likely to become profound influences in civilization Any man who has read Dostoievsky's novel, *The Possessed*, has a more accurate knowledge of secret societies and subversive movements than Mrs. Webster, for all her industry. Here were five men, tortured and driven mad by the membership of a secret society, moving everywhere suspiciously and darkly, not knowing who the other members were and suspecting that every man they met was a fellow-member detailed to spy upon them and keep them to their oaths. They believed that their society was powerful and tyrannical; that it had seized upon every city in Russia; they went about in terror and shame. And who were the members of the secret society? They were these five men alone.

Mrs. Webster is chiefly unconvincing in her exposure of the secrets of modern disturbances, and here she has proceeded with less ingenuousness than we might expect. It is unfortunate that she should have chosen to conceal her villains under pseudonyms, for she may seem in this to be unwilling to expose her case to legitimate criticism. It is surprising that she should have made into a subversive scoundrel the amiable and innocent Dr. Steiner, and if she had called him by his own name it would have given many people an opportunity of testing her statements. There was no need, surely, to hide the quite unamiable Aleister Crowley under the mystifying initial "Z."

I cannot end without commending to Mrs. Webster's notice a passage which the *Observer* last week quoted from the *Morning Post*, and wishing that it may serve for a warning. Our respected contemporary stated:—

"It may only be a coincidence, but we are sure that many persons will not fail to connect the fact that the rainiest and gloomiest summer we have had for a long time has followed the accession of a Socialist Government to office."

ALAN PORTER.


# THE GIFT OF TONGUES.

## NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH, SPANISH OR GERMAN.

IT has sometimes been said that the British people do not possess the "gift of tongues." Indeed, Disraeli once said something to the effect that we were a race of "noble barbarians, speaking no language but our own." This evidently is neither the view nor the experience of the well-known Pelman Institute, which has opened a special department for teaching Foreign Languages through the post by a new and most effective method.

The new Pelman method of learning languages has already been applied to French, Spanish and German, and has been adopted with marked success by many hundreds of people. It is certainly a very remarkable educational achievement, and, in the opinion of those who have tested it in every possible way, is bound to exercise a profound influence upon the teaching of languages in this and other countries.

### THE DIRECT METHOD.

Based on a new but perfectly sound principle, the method is simplicity itself, and one of the most striking features of the three Courses is that each is written entirely in the particular language (French, German or Spanish) concerned. From first to last they do not contain a single English word. And yet—so ingenious is the method employed—even those who do not know these languages (or any one of them) can study these Courses with ease and read the lessons without a mistake and without "looking up" any words in a French-English, Spanish-English or German-English Dictionary.

It follows from this that when you learn French, Spanish or German by this method you are not required to burden your memory with the task of learning by heart long vocabularies of foreign words. You learn these words by using them and in such a way that you never forget them, so that by the time you have completed the Course you will be able to read, write and speak the particular language in question accurately, grammatically and fluently, and without that hesitation which comes when a Foreign Language is acquired, as it usually—but wrongly—is, through the medium of English.

That the method is simple as well as enjoyable is shown by the following letter:—

Trenant Park, Duloe, Carnwall.

I cannot speak too highly of your Course: my little daughter of twelve really enjoys it, and looks forward with the keenest interest to the return of the work-sheets. The professor of Spanish is extremely helpful and kind in his corrections. If possible, I hope my little daughter will be able to take the French and German Courses; to a mother teaching her child alone the Courses are invaluable

M. A. B. PEEL.

At the same time, the method is by no means one for children only. It is just the thing for men and women of any age who wish to learn a Foreign Language at home and who do not find it convenient to attend classes.

The process of learning a Foreign Language by the Pelman method is an extremely fascinating one. Grammatical complexities have been overcome, and the difficulty of teaching Pronunciation by correspondence has been surmounted in an ingenious way. Indeed, so simple and effective is the whole method that it enables you to acquire a thorough practical mastery of the language (French, Spanish or German) in quite a short time. Write to-day for a free copy of the book explaining the method (mentioning the particular language about which you wish special information) to the Pelman Languages Institute, 46, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1.

## GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S LIE.

**Preliminary History of the Armistice.** Translated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (New York: Oxford University Press (American Branch). $2.00.)

HISTORY varies in interest directly with the detail in which it is studied. The text-book is the dullest form; original documents the most interesting. Hence the somewhat forbidding covers of this new volume issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace conceal one of the most exciting and valuable books on the War that we have yet had. The *Preliminary History of the Armistice*, compiled and issued by the German National Chancellery at the end of 1919, is a series of 110 official documents relating to the negotiations for an armistice in the autumn of 1918, taken from the German Archives. The object of the book was to justify the first constitutional Government that the German Empire ever possessed—that of Prince Max of Baden, which was formed on October 2nd, 1918—in its dealings with the Supreme Army Command during the great disasters of the autumn of that year. Germany after the War was full of Nationalist propaganda which alleged that the army, never defeated in the field, had been betrayed by the cowardly surrender of the civil Government. This, of course, reflected on the present Republican Administration, and the best answer to it was considered to be the publication of the official documents of the time. As a matter of fact, this propaganda still goes on, and a most interesting example of it is contained in the article, "Germany, Never Defeated," which General Ludendorff contributes to the second volume of *These Eventful Years*, that great compilation of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Company which has just appeared. Ludendorff ends his article as follows:—

"The retreat took the form of a well-planned operation, and was carried out splendidly. All attempts by the enemy to break through the German front and subdue the German army were frustrated. The strength of the army lasted several months longer, even though its Allies had collapsed. Then came the betrayal of the Fatherland—brought about by the disintegrating influence of enemy propaganda, by revolutionary agitation, and finally by the outbreak of the Revolution itself; and all this made it impossible for the nation to put forth its full strength and therewith to support the army. This betrayal forced the army at length to conclude an ignominious armistice. After an honourable retreat to its own country this army was disarmed by the revolutionary authorities in Germany, at the same time that the fleet was surrendered. These were acting in accordance with that damnable precept of German social democracy, which runs as follows: 'It is our firm intention that Germany shall lower her banner once for all, without even bringing it home victorious for the last time.' Thus they brought the German nation to its present pass. If before the War it had not enough land for its needs, now the words of Clemenceau, that 'there are twenty million too many Germans in the world,' would seem to be near the truth—but for the German will to live."

An examination of the official documents should determine once and for all whether these were indeed the facts.

The peace proceedings of Germany had their origin in the Imperial Conference at Spa on August 14th, 1918. At that Conference, General Ludendorff for the first time took up the position that victory by arms was impossible, and therefore peace by understanding was necessary. It was decided, however, that there was no need for haste, and that the negotiations should be initiated "after the next successes in the West." Nothing further occurred until September 21st. By that date, however, the military situation was considerably more serious, and in particular the collapse of Bulgaria was causing very great anxiety. At a conference between Von Hintze, the then Foreign Secretary, and the Supreme Army Command, it was agreed that a peace movement should be made through Switzerland. Before, however, anything could come of these negotiations the whole attitude of the Supreme Army Command suddenly changed, owing to a sudden military crisis. On October 1st a rapid series of messages arrived in Berlin from General Headquarters, urging immediate negotiations. The first was from Ludendorff himself, and asked Von Lersner, the representative of the civil Government at General Headquarters, to transmit to the Imperial Chancellor General Ludendorff's "urgent request that our peace proposals should be issued at once. To-day the troops are holding their own: what may happen to-morrow cannot be foreseen." At the same moment negotiations were going on in Berlin for the formation of a new and more democratic Government under the chancellorship of Prince Max of Baden (the German equivalent to Lord Lansdowne, in his attitude to the War).

At 2 o'clock Ludendorff telegraphed, via Grünau, "his urgent request to issue the peace proposal at once, and not to hold it back until the formation of the new Government, which might be delayed." Grünau adds: "I get the impression that they have all lost their nerve here, and that, if things come to the worst, we can justify our action to the outside world by Bulgaria's behaviour."

The Kaiser himself, however, laid it down that the new Government must be the instrument to promote the peace proposal, and Ludendorff was assured that it would be formed that night.

Late that night Ludendorff sent another message, again pressing for haste, and stating emphatically that "the army could not wait forty-eight hours longer." The Government was, in fact, formed that night, or early the next morning. But Prince Max refused to be rushed, and did not, in fact, issue at once his Peace Note. Instead he sent a questionnaire to Ludendorff and the Supreme Army Command, asking, amongst other things:—

"Does the Supreme Army Command realize that the inauguration of a peace move under the pressure of a critical military situation might result in the loss of the German colonies and of German territory, such as Alsace-Lorraine and the purely Polish districts of the Eastern Provinces?"

To this Hindenburg replied:—

"The Supreme Army Command persists in its request of Sunday, September 29th, of this year, urging the immediate dispatch to our enemies of the peace proposal."

Accordingly, on October 3rd, the first German Note to President Wilson, pledging the German Government to accept as a basis for peace negotiations Wilson's famous Fourteen Points, was dispatched.

Here, then, are the actual facts of the first German peace proposal. They put it beyond all shadow of doubt that Prince Max and the civil Government were opposed to the making of the proposal and only did so under extreme pressure from the Supreme Army Command itself.

Wilson's answer to this Note was, it will be remembered, somewhat vague and merely asked for further information. The Supreme Command still continued to press for further peace moves. A German reply was drafted to Wilson's Note, with the collaboration of the Supreme Army Command. Then, on October 15th, President Wilson's second Note arrived. It fell like a bombshell upon the Government, the Army Command, and, indeed, the whole nation. For the first time it made clear that peace negotiations were one thing and the granting of an armistice quite another, and that in the latter nothing could be done "unless terms should be agreed upon which would contain absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field." It also stated that no armistice could be given if Germany continued her illegal and inhuman practices, *i.e.*, devastation of the occupied regions; and, lastly, it contained the first of those terrible hints about autocratic government in Germany, which were to cause such terrible heartburnings amongst the great ones of the land. Immediately the positions of the civil Government and the Army Command were reversed. Instead of the Army Command pressing negotiations on the civil Government, it now wished to retract, and to make one last supreme struggle. It appeared that the military situation had distinctly eased. The great Allied attacks of the first weeks of October had not succeeded in disintegrating the German army, although they had pushed it back fairly rapidly. The danger of a break-through was now not so great, and the Supreme Command thought that the army, after all, might be saved from disaster until the winter. But the civil Government was now deeply committed to negotiations, the Press had been full of them, the longing for peace had been given expression, and a wave of anti-war feeling was beginning to rise amongst the civil population, and also in some parts of the army.

Then followed the interminable series of conferences between Ludendorff and Hindenburg, on the one hand, and the Central Government on the other. The Wilson Note

Mr. J. Cranfield Hicks, Financial Editor for the past fourteen years of the Manchester *Daily Dispatch* and the *Sunday Chronicle*; also Financial Editor for the past ten years of the *Evening Standard*. Having severed his connection with the two former papers, from now onwards, in addition to his articles in the *Evening Standard*, he will conduct the financial columns of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express*.

# The Advice of a foremost Financial Expert at your service—FREE

Mr. J. Cranfield Hicks, admitted a foremost writer and adviser upon financial subjects, is now on the staff of the

# DAILY EXPRESS
AND
# SUNDAY EXPRESS

He is completely independent, fearless and fair in every criticism and advice; his opinions are entirely free from every outside influence or bias. His services are yours through the columns of these two great newspapers.

*Mr. J. Cranfield Hicks will keep you in touch with new issues, warn you against unsound ventures, indicate opportunities for profitable investment—in short, give you all the information that an investor requires.* **HE ANSWERS EACH CORRESPONDENT PERSONALLY.**

**Mr. J. Cranfield Hicks's first article will appear in the *Sunday Express* on the 14th September, and from that date he will personally conduct the Financial columns of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express*.**

had, in fact, made it obvious that the alternatives were what amounted to surrender or a fight to the bitter end. In innumerable questionnaires and repeated inquiries at conferences, Prince Max sought to get a clear and concrete answer from the Generals as to whether further resistance was (1) possible, and (2) useful—that is, whether it could improve the position of the German negotiators. To the first question they did on the whole, though hesitatingly and guardedly, return an affirmative answer, but on the second point they would say nothing. They merely reiterated their demands that resistance to the end should be made, but could give no tangible hope that it had the least chance of success, or would improve the peace conditions one jot. All along the Cabinet had wished to call on the other army chiefs in order to see whether they agreed with Ludendorff and Hindenburg. But the former had insisted on regarding this as showing want of confidence in himself, and threatened to resign if it was done. At last, however, the Cabinet made up its mind, and on October 28th called on General von Mudra and General von Gallwitz. They took up, as a matter of fact, much the same position as their chiefs. At the very moment when they were expressing their confident opinions, the news of Austria's demand for a separate peace was announced. Lastly, the Lansing Note arrived, giving the acceptance of the Allied Governments, with two exceptions, to the Wilson Points as a basis for peace. Armistice Commissions were appointed on both sides, and the Allied terms were announced to Germany. Ludendorff, as he had threatened, resigned. So Hindenburg was the responsible military authority to whom the Allied conditions were submitted. On November 10th he sent a telegram to the Ministry of War giving a long list of points on which the German delegation should attempt to procure a modification of the terms. He ends his message, however, "if it is impossible to gain these points, it would nevertheless be advisable to conclude the agreement." Accordingly the Armistice Commission was empowered to sign, and the Armistice came into force at 11.55 on November 11th.

This, in brief, is the whole story of the collapse of the greatest military and autocratic machine in the history of the modern world. It clearly shows that there is not the faintest foundation for Ludendorff's allegation of betrayal. The original peace proposal of October 3rd, which was the initial and irrevocable step that led to the Armistice, was undertaken at his personal instigation, and in opposition to the wishes of the civil Government. The Supreme Army Command itself, in the person of Hindenburg, gave its consent to the signing of the Armistice conditions. It is extremely important that these facts should be widely and clearly realized, and that General Ludendorff's lie should be pinned down. It is true that the Allies, by their treatment of a helpless Germany, have done all in their power to strengthen the position of Ludendorff and the Nationalists and discredit that of the new Republic. But this cannot alter the fact that the old régime in Germany was smashed by the pressure of the Allies and not by betrayal from within.

E. J. S.

## THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.

**The Hand of Glory and Further Grandfathers' Tales and Legends of Highwaymen and Others.** Collected by the late R. Blakeborough. Edited by J. Fairfax-Blakeborough, M.C. (Grant Richards, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.)

I HAVE not, I confess, the same weakness for highwaymen as I have on more than one occasion publicly professed for pirates. I have always, it is true, heard them well spoken of, but the trouble with them, as distinct from pirates, is that they are so wretchedly written of. In my early youth I was led by misrepresentation on the part of a street hawker (himself, if I might judge by the patch on his eye, probably one of St. Nicholas' clerks) into purchasing the ballad of Dick Turpin with the penny which I had hoarded for the purchase of Jap Nuggets. This was a flimsy and foolish affair with neither sense, true rhyme nor adventure. I conceived at that moment a distaste for the High Lawyer that no subsequent reading or experience has ever dispelled.

Mr. Fairfax-Blakeborough, in his collection of stories which constitutes a pious tribute to his father's memory has, I fear, done nothing to re-establish the highwayman in my esteem. It is not enough to engage my affection that a rogue should rob, pillage and murder. That is something, of course, but my highwayman must be a literary figure in the commission of these exciting acts, if he is to succeed with me. He must take the light with the air of Shakespeare's adventurers, in *Henry IV.*, Part II. He must show, if I am to admit him of the company of John Silver or of Captain Kidd, as belonging to "Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon." And these highwaymen of Mr. Blakeborough's—are they "Diana's foresters"? or could they even make a rough guess at what that lucid name implies? The first story in the book begins indeed as it should: "About the year 1824, and the middle of the memorable November of that year, a snowstorm commenced, the like of which had not been experienced for many years . . ." And what follows? In slow, fumbling English we are given a tale of two poor fishes who are outwitted by a chambermaid in the almost negligible adventure of cutting a few throats in a wayside inn. These are in no sense High Lawyers, equipped though they are with the Hand of Glory, that candle lit in the hand of a highwayman cut from his body hanging on the gibbet. No, these were not even fit to be in the army of roaring boys and bullies, who "bouse in taverns and ruffle it at ordinaries." Hardly more to be commended is "The Highwayman of Leeming Lane." For, look you! in the beginning of the story we have quoted a seventeenth-century report relating to a certain Robert Suttle, who had the romantic habit of "relieving of bad fellows, who very suspiciously ride in the High Street, called Leeming Lane." At that delectable sentence they began, these bad fellows, suspiciously to ride into my heart. But I was deceived. The story that follows is set in 1812. The robberies are carried about by a clumsy local farmer, "Cutterman," easily circumvented by one of his duller victims, and never once in word, thought or gesture does this creature move among the minions of the moon. Nor are the accounts of Swift Nick or Dick Turpin more alluring. Indeed, I began to wonder at the end (and the doubt made me vastly uncomfortable) whether unembellished ruffianism was in itself justifiable. Is it possible, I asked myself, like the young man in "The Dynamiter" that I have been a moralist all my life?

Nor could I find any happiness in the local legends, so painstakingly collected by Mr. Blakeborough's father, relating to Giants, Maids with Golden Shoes, Dwarfs and Witches. To be perfectly honest, I have no use for unliterary fairies. They appear to me like the ungracious shapes that used to be awarded prizes at the Covent Garden balls for the best fancy-dress. The persons who had designed the dresses, those who wore them, and not least the prize-givers, were quite unusually and unmistakably mortal. Indeed, that was the only consolation which the spectacle used to afford.

In the same way I can do nothing but mutter uneasily in the presence of such a piece of versification as "T'Hunt o' Yatton Brig." I have often been assured that such things must be judged neither on their merits as poetry, nor as stories but as folk-lore. Well, to me folk-lore has no merits, if it is not one or the other or both. Since, therefore, I can find neither poetry nor story in these verses, I can only commend them to those who study folk-lore for its own sake. They, I think, will be satisfied and perhaps excited.

HUMBERT WOLFE.

## FICTION.

**The Boy in the Bush.** By D. H. Lawrence and M. L. Skinner (Secker. 7s. 6d.)

WHETHER one enjoys reading Mr. Lawrence or not, it is impossible to take him lying down. He sets out to disturb one's complacency, confound one's sense of values, to depress the conscious and exalt the sub-conscious mind. He has no irony and very little humour; his characters, being always in deadly earnest, are touchy, angry, suspicious, prone to take offence at a word. They would rather be injured than insulted, hated than tolerated, feared than loved. Even to express their habitual state of mind by the passive voice misrepresents them; they cannot compromise, or come to terms, or give ground, or yield, because they feel they would corrupt and betray their essential personality if they made the smallest concession. They are, in fact, in a state of nature towards each other, in a

# "COLONOL LIQUID PARAFFIN"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

*A Guaranteed Russion Oil of Extra High Viscosity.*

**BRITISH REFINED.**

## THE IDEAL INTESTINAL LUBRICANT

**Laxative and Non-Irritating.**

*The only really Successful Preventative and Cure of*

## CONSTIPATION.

Write for Particulars, Sales Manager,

**COLONOL, LIMITED,**
**7, MANDEVILLE PLACE, W. 1.**
Off Wigmore Street. *Telephone: MAYFAIR 1608.*

# Fifty Pounds

**is offered for**

## YOUR OPINION

**COBWEB PALACE** By Rosamund Nugent

**MOCKBEGGAR** By Laurence W. Meynell

**ROLLYSTON** By Victor M. Davidson

**THE LOUGHSIDERS** By Shan F. Bullock

**THIS ABOVE ALL** By Almey St. John Adcock

**THIS SORRY SCHEME** By Bruce Marshall

A PRIZE of £50 is offered to the reader who can correctly forecast the order in which HARRAP'S SIX PRIZE COMPETITION NOVELS will be placed in relation to the number of copies sold of each by 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

THESE six novels will be published simultaneously on 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924, at 7s. 6d. net each. Full particulars of this offer will be found at the end of every copy.

**GEORGE G. HARRAP & Co., Ltd.**
**39 Parker St., Kingsway, London.**

**X.Y. effected in 1900 a policy with the "Old Equitable" for £1000 payable in 1924 or on his previous death, for which he paid £40 10s. 0d. each year. X.Y. was alive in 1924 and received £1429 19s. 0d., or £458 more than he had paid, although his life had been assured for 24 years and in spite of the war.**

# Equitable Life Assurance Society

**Founded 1762.**

**19 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 2.**

No Shareholders. No Commission.

## THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH TOWNS.

With Maps, Plans and Illustrations. 4s. each.

The Times Literary Supplement says: "This attractive series."

THE CITY OF LONDON. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A.
BATH. By Constance Spender and Edith Thompson.
BIRMINGHAM. By J. H. B. Masterman.
CANTERBURY. By Dorothy Gardiner. (Cheaper edition, 2s. 6d.)
HASTINGS. By L. F. Salzman, M.A., F.S.A.
LEICESTER. By S. H. Skillington. (5s.)
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. By F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D.
NOTTINGHAM. By Everard L. Guilford, M.A.
PETERBOROUGH. By K. and R. E. Roberts.
PLYMOUTH. By Arthur L. Salmon.
ST. ALBANS. By William Page, F.S.A.
WESTMINSTER. By H. F. Westlake, M.A., F.S.A.

HALIFAX, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, PONTEFRACT, HARROGATE and KNARESBOROUGH. (5 vols.) By J. S. FLETCHER, Member of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

*The Sheldon Press, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2.*

**LIBERTY'S TILO-LEUM**
GIVES THE
**PICTURESQUE EFFECT**
OF AN
**OLD WORLD RED-TILED FLOOR**
OBTAINABLE ONLY OF
LIBERTY & CO., Ltd., REGENT ST., W. 1. Coloured Illustration Free.

*DO YOU DO THIS?*

THEN READ

## SMOKE RINGS AND ROUNDELAYS 7/- net.

*With 20 Woodcuts by* NORMAN JANES.

*Compiled by* WILFRED PARTINGTON.

JUST OUT: The New Book for Smokers.—*The Scotsman* calls it "delightful." *Daily Express:* "A captivating anthology." From all Booksellers.

JOHN CASTLE, 7 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C. 2

state of war; and their lives which, to the fireside reader, look solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short, to them are coldly illumined by a remote glory and pride, the glory and pride of keeping their will intact, of never for a moment doing what they feel they ought, instead of what they know they want, to do. This selfishness has nothing hedonistic or self-seeking about it; it is incomparably above and beyond the tame and squalid desires which centuries of civilization and communal life have grafted upon man; it has to make what it can of these desires, using them for its own purpose, but never letting them get the upper hand. It is a selfishness to be fostered through thick and thin with religious intensity and regardless of appearances.

And yet, paradoxically, no writer makes one feel the force of appearance more keenly than Mr. Lawrence. Jack Grant, afterwards to be the Boy in the Bush, has been sent to Australia to make his way because certain high-spirited pranks at school, and afterwards, have got him into ill-odour and convinced his parents that the Antipodes is the best place for him. We can, if we will, regard him as already a martyr to his ideal of the higher selfishness; but it is much simpler to regard him as a rather tiresome adolescent who had never been properly put in his place as a child. This is the impression his behaviour gives us, an impression in no way altered by Mr. Lawrence's interpretation of that behaviour. The facts of his career show him to be a handsome, self-willed young scapegrace, with a physical attractiveness to women of which he is determined to make the most and which he justifies by identifying it with the law and lord of his being. Mr. Lawrence, more didactic in this novel than ever before, will have it that his hero is in the right, is the one hopeful phenomenon in a generation which never clearly feels or strongly wills because it is corrupted by ease and sympathy and kindliness. He is desirable because he is wild; they are undesirable because they are tame. Wild animals are pure, but tame animals are vicious.

"Forward to the animals!" then, appears to be Mr. Lawrence's slogan. At one point it looked as though the whole of his hero's troubles would have been solved by his becoming a naturalized Turk. He wanted two or more wives and he wanted unquestioning obedience. "You won't oppose me when there's anything I want to do, will you?" he almost plaintively demands of Monica, who, already the mistress of two men, might be expected to be complaisant to a third. "What's the good of keeping your virginity!" later he urges Mary. "It's really mine . . . You will come with me to the North West and be my other wife." Mary declines, and charges Jack with want of feeling in thus pressing his suit. "I don't care about feelings," he characteristically replies. "They're what people have because they feel they ought to have them. But I know my own real feeling. I don't care about your feelings." Following this rebuff Mr. Lawrence gives a page of Jack's indignant musings. "Why, Mary ought to go down on her knees before the honour, if I want to take her," he assures himself. But this mood passes too, and like Whitman, he sighs for the companionship and outlook of animals. "Vision is no good. It is no good seeing any more. And words are no good. It is useless to talk. We must communicate with the arrows of sightless, wordless knowledge, as Jack communicated with his horse, by a pressure of the thigh and knees."

But the greater part of *The Boy in the Bush* is articulated clearly enough, and what do Mr. Lawrence and Miss Skinner mean by it? In none of his earlier novels has Mr. Lawrence come out into the open as he has in this. Once the subconscious peered darkly forth from a jungle of metaphor; it was a beast in the jungle, always prowling but always screened by metaphor. Now it has been taken out, stuffed, and set up to be worshipped. It has a likeness to the God of the Old Testament, Jack says, and he will be an Abraham to this god, migratory, polygamous and patriarchal. This is the practical outcome of Mr. Lawrence's theories, the kind of life that, if applied, they would result in. And we cannot shirk the practical issue, because his unremitting didacticism forces it upon us. In his earlier books, in *Women in Love*, for instance, chaotic and difficult as it was, the persistent anger and sense of isolation under which the characters laboured was unformulated and inseparable from them. One could interpret their inward uneasiness the way one chose, as mysticism or as extreme individualism. It was the rich, sombre accompaniment to a theme that dealt with real relationships: Gudrun and Ursula, Gerald and Birkin were stars of the first magnitude, influencing and influenced by each other. But Jack Grant is the study of a man whose essential self-sufficiency allowed of no such reactions. He is real; the rest are puppets. Women have a prescriptive right to nonentity. "All women were only parts of some whole, when they were by themselves." One must live one's own life. "Ay, if one could wash off one's associations! If one could be alone in the world!" But how is life conceivable apart from its associations? The weakness of *The Boy in the Bush* lies in the fact that Grant's sensory perceptions, being dulled and preoccupied, no longer record impressions with Mr. Lawrence's old vividness; and the impressions are constantly devitalized by the application of moral judgments. And, after Bishop Berkeley's verdict upon the nature of reality has been so heartily endorsed, we feel there is a cynicism in allowing Jack to take in pure observation any interest at all. Lovers of Mr. Lawrence's peculiar quality will find much to delight and to stimulate them, but on the whole the book is disappointing. Hasty, ragged, over-emphatic writing spoils the beauty of the details, and the imposed, rigid philosophical system crushes out the substance.

L. P. Hartley.

OTHER NOVELS.—*The Two Strange Men.* By J. Storer Clouston. (Nash and Grayson. 7s. 6d. net.)—An adventure story of flight and pursuit, the pursuers being avenging Irishmen whose relatives the pursued have hanged. This story is full of excitement and bloodshed.——*The Third Round.* By "Sapper" (H. C. McNeile). (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.)—In this melodrama Bull-Dog Drummond again joins issue with Carl Petersen, masquerading under the pseudonym of Mr. Edward Blackton. The reader can reckon on his due quota of thrills, but the sudden idiocy of the hero in the last chapter can only be explained by the necessity for a further volume in which these accomplished protagonists will again join issue.

## SHORTER NOTICES.

**THE BOOK OF MY YOUTH.** By Hermann Sudermann. (John Lane. 12s. 6d. net.)

It is difficult to believe that this somewhat sentimental chronicle records the first twenty-five years of the author of *Magda* and *The Song of Songs*. It repeats the fallacy that childhood sixty years ago was more romantic than to-day, and gives the usual details of school life, University duelling and drinking clubs, and trivial amorous adventures. Apart from glimpses of a schoolmistress who brought a bedcover to school to save pocket handkerchiefs, of a tragic post-mortem on a self-murdered girl, and of Bismarck in a fury dancing to the speaker's seat in the Prussian Chamber, "as a boy dances along on a hobbyhorse," there is little that is memorable or individual. There is no guidance for the spirit, and nothing of that constructive reminiscence to be found in Hermann Hesse's *Demian* or Stephen Hudson's *Prince Hempseed*. Sudermann frankly confesses to juvenile conceit and megalomania, and a parasitism one has long suspected in his dramatic practice, but makes no observations of any psychological or literary value. The book will be read with incredulity by those who believe that "lives of great men oft remind us," and with pleasure by the less critical admirers of a very German Galsworthy.

**A CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES AT ELTON HALL IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.** By Tancred Borenius, Ph.D., and the Rev. J. V. Hodgson, M.A. (Medici Society, Ltd. £5 5s. net.)

This beautifully produced catalogue of Colonel Douglas James Proby's collection, which has been compiled by two such able experts as Dr. Borenius and the Rev. J. V. Hodgson, should be greatly appreciated by all collectors and students. It is unfortunate that the choice of the pictures which have been reproduced shows so little adventure. Would it not have been better to have chosen illustrations of the work of some of the lesser known artists represented in the collection to replace the all-too-many reproductions of Reynolds' portraits.

**REFERENCE STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY.** In three parts. By James Westfall Thompson, Ph.D., Litt.D. (Cambridge University Press for University of Chicago Press.)

This bibliography, compiled by the Professor of Mediaeval History at Chicago University, contains carefully classified references to almost every aspect of history, education, social life, literature, music, art, philosophy, law, economics and science between A.D. 180 and A.D. 1498, including the history of playing cards, the rise of capitalism and the dancing mania.

# NOW READY!
# ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
# *in a NEW FORM at a saving of 43%*

THE publication of the Encyclopædia Britannica in a New Form at a great saving in price marks a new epoch in the history of this great work.

To-day you can obtain one of these wonderful sets, the latest edition in *large type*, complete and unabridged, for 43 per cent. less than the present price of the famous Cambridge Issue. Here at last is the Britannica in a form that everyone can afford to own.

This is perhaps the most important announcement that has been made in the 156 years that the Britannica has been published, and it records the greatest publishing achievement of our day.

Summed up, it means that it is now possible for us to offer you the complete Britannica printed in large type at a saving of nearly one-half—the lowest price at which the newest and latest large type Britannica has ever been sold to the general public.

## Revolutionary Changes in Publishing

The steps by which the New Form has been brought to a successful reality make a fascinating story. Leading printers and publishers said: "If you can do it, it will be a big success." Here was an entirely new idea involving revolutionary changes in the publication of the Britannica. We felt convinced that it was sound.

This idea was the logical outcome of years of experience; it crystallized the recommendations of thousands of users and owners of the Britannica. We gave the specifications to our experts and told them to go ahead. Their success has been beyond all expectations.

These were the specifications—and they have been carried out to the letter:

(1) **Large type, easy to read.**
(2) **Complete and latest text. (Nothing omitted, nothing altered)**
(3) **Fully illustrated. (All the original plates, maps, etc.)**
(4) **Big saving in price.**

## Why the Price is so Low

First of all, the experts made a striking innovation—they decided to bind this issue of the Britannica in sixteen double volumes instead of thirty-two single volumes. That one change enabled us to save nearly 50 per cent. of the binding cost.

This innovation was made possible by the use of the famous Britannica Opacity Paper, which is very thin but beautifully white and opaque. We placed an order for 1,300 tons—sufficient for 10,000,000 books of ordinary size—at a time when prices in the paper market were at their lowest.

It was determined to print the New Form from the plates of the famous Cambridge Issue which sells for nearly twice as much. By doing this it was possible to save thousands of pounds, because we did not have to reset 33,000 pages of type.

## Contents identical with Issues selling for Twice as Much

The use of these plates is your guarantee that the text is identical with that of the finest de luxe sets, which are printed on India paper in thirty-two separate volumes; and these volumes are the highly-prized possession of cultivated people all over the world.

The Encyclopædia Britannica in the New Form is the newest and latest issue, containing not only a full and authoritative account of the World War and its momentous consequences, but all the latest developments in industry, art, science, invention, etc. It contains 49,000,000 words, 33,000 pages and 15,600 illustrations—as much material as 476 books of average size printed on ordinary paper.

## Only a Limited Edition at this 43% Saving

Only 20,000 sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica in the New Form have been printed, *and more than 3,000 of these were sold before a single volume was off the press!*

Announcement of the New Form is being made in other capitals simultaneously with this announcement in London. Of the 17,000 sets, just less than half will be available for the British Empire. The sets will go fast. The first subscribers will, of course, be served first. We urge you, therefore, to post the coupon to-day for full particulars if you want to get one of these sets at the unprecedented saving of 43 per cent. But you must act promptly.

*DO YOU READ THE THINGS YOU LIKE TO READ?*

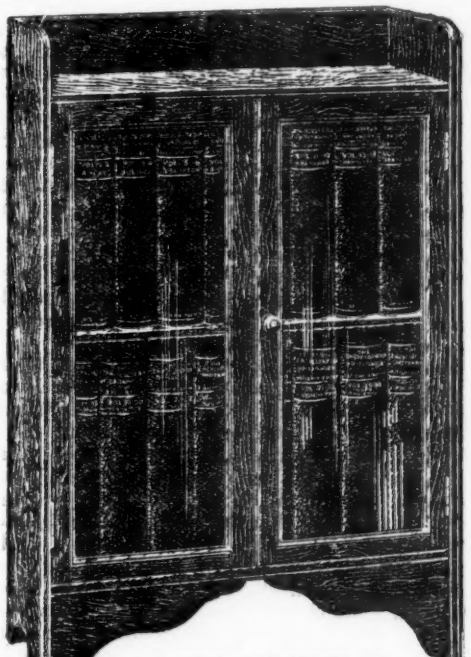
Is there any particular subject you have always wished to study but do not know how to begin? The problem is solved for you by the new series of small books, or reading guides, inaugurated by the publishers of the Britannica under the general title "The Britannica Home University."

The series at present includes six books, which are really companion volumes to the Encyclopædia Britannica in its New Form, and covers such subjects as Money and Finance, Music, Art, Literature and Psychology.

These reading guides have been designed to give every subscriber to the Encyclopædia Britannica in its New Form, full value out of its wonderful possibilities for entertainment and profit.

Those volumes of the series which are now ready will be sent free to all new subscribers.

*Seize this opportunity before it is too late.* The time is now—it is the opportunity for which you have been waiting—to-morrow it may be too late. We have only 17,000 sets to fill a world-wide demand. Make sure of your set. Before you turn the page, sign the attached coupon (it commits you in no way) and we will send you full particulars of this wonderful offer.



THIS HANDSOME BOOKCASE FREE

*This handsome bookcase, in solid oak, will be given free with each set of the Encyclopædia Britannica in the New Form while this offer lasts.*

## Write for Free Booklet

It tells all about the Encyclopædia Britannica in the New Form, reproduces a number of specimen pages (many in colour), explains the easy terms of payment, and tells the fascinating story of how our experts made possible such an amazing saving in price. Fifty-six pages of interesting, instructive reading.

Free on request if you post the coupon promptly.

## *POST THIS COUPON TO-DAY!*

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA CO., LTD.,
125 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Please send me, free of all charge and without my incurring any obligation, your 56-page booklet, describing the Encyclopædia Britannica in the New Form, at the special 43% saving, and full details of your easy plan of payment.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

nf S a/t .....

It has useful chronological tables, a sensible preface, lavish space for additions, and gives special attention to articles in periodicals, and what is rarer, to chapters in books. It should be in the library of every serious student of the history of modern civilization.

# FINANCE—PUBLIC & PRIVATE.

[By Our City Editor.]

## THE COMING INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE.

[*To the Editor of the* Spectator.]

Sir,—Neither the Stock Exchange nor the Money Market presents any features at the moment suggesting any striking developments such, for example, as the one indicated in the heading to this letter. Public securities continue firm in tone with a fair amount of investment business passing, and while activity tends slightly to increase in some of the industrial and semi-speculative descriptions, high-class investment securities also hold their own. In the Money Market there is no superfluity of credits and rates are well maintained, but there is no real stringency or expectation of any immediate drastic change in monetary conditions.

So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, the present fundamental conditions can be explained in a few words. The big professional operators are doing little or nothing; the public is not selling, but, on balance, is quietly absorbing either investments or semi-speculative stocks, according to individual fancy, and the effect of such purchases on prices is emphasized by the sound technical position of markets and—so far as investment descriptions are concerned—by the complete lull for some six weeks in any important capital flotations. Similarly, in the Money Market, although there are just some faint stirrings of trade activity, they are not sufficient to occasion any marked increase in the demand for loans, and while a revival in international trade as the result of the Dawes plan is hoped for, it is not thought that it can materialize on a sufficiently important scale for some time greatly to affect money rates.

And yet, while the ordinary public is quietly absorbing stocks and displaying comparative indifference to impending developments either political or financial, I find that those whose opinions usually count for much in banking, finance and commerce are not only finding the outlook obscure, but are inclined to discern a good many difficulties ahead. With the end of the present month, there is little doubt that there will be a speedy and perhaps an important revival in capital flotations, and while it is recognized that investment resources are considerable, it is felt that until the big German Loan is out of the way, and until the Russian Treaty with its undertaking to give a British Government guarantee to a large loan has been definitely turned down by the House of Commons, anticipations of these two special demands upon capital may have a depressing effect upon other markets. Of these two loan projects, it is the German operation to which the most serious consideration is given, and I shall refer again to it at the close of this letter, as it is specially linked with the "coming industrial struggle." With regard to the Russian Treaty, anxiety is of a two-fold character. On the one hand, it is felt that if the Treaty is directly repudiated by Parliament, the Labour Party may decide to go to the country upon it, and prospects of a General Election always have a depressing effect upon markets. On the other hand, not only the City, but Chambers of Commerce throughout the country are unanimous in condemning proposals which it is felt constitute a real reflection upon Britain's idea of what is involved in the sanctity of credit. In no uncertain language, the Right Hon. E. Hilton Young, ex-Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has, in an article written for the September issue of *English Life*, expressed the opinions of the City with regard to this part of the Russian Treaty. In the course of his article he says:—

"The British Government is the most powerful of all lenders. It has, therefore, a more strict duty than any other lender to maintain the sanctions of the credit system. This it is that, to my mind, makes it so specially disturbing to hear of the British Government holding out a loan to Russia while the Russian Government is not only in default but continues to erect negation of its obligations into a system of finance. We, upon whom the highest obligations of good faith to the world's lenders are imposed, are the first to turn blackleg. We, who are the most deeply interested in the maintenance of the nicely-balanced structure of credit, are the first to kick away its chief prop. Such is the achievement of the ingenious Mr. Ponsonby. . . . The loan is little likely to materialize, but the mere holding of it out has done much harm. It has deluded the Russians with false hopes; it has encouraged them in their system of confiscation; and it has weakened the power for good of the British Government as a champion of good faith in international finance. The Government has no doubt only been playing with the condonation of repudiation, but it is ill playing with so dangerously sharp a tool."

Turning, however, to the more practical question of the £40,000,000 German Loan proposals, your readers may wish to know what is the carefully considered view of the City with regard to the matter. Needless to say, it is not the view as expressed with rather more force than reason each day in the columns of the *Daily Mail*. The City certainly has doubts as to the measure of success likely to attend the operation, but it bases its views on considerations rather different from those put forward by the *Daily Mail*.

A few months ago, when the Dawes Report was first published, it was clearly shown that a loan for £40,000,000 was regarded as essential for the carrying out of the scheme, and this Report was available for weeks for public perusal and criticism; and it finally, of course, constituted the main theme for consideration at the London Conference. During this period it would have been possible for the public in the various countries of the Allies, and subsequently for the London Conference, to refuse to accept the Dawes Report and to continue the French occupation of the Ruhr, maintaining, in fact, the deadlock of the past few years. Wisely or unwisely, however, the Dawes plan was universally accepted as one which, while possessing imperfections, constituted the only available plan for ending the political and financial deadlock. From the moment, therefore, of its acceptance, and especially of its acceptance by France, the City has considered that the flotation of a German Loan followed logically. Business men are nothing if not logical in their reasoning, and throughout the reparation crisis it has always seemed to them that there were only three courses open to the Allies. One of them was to join with France in coercing Germany by main force to pay the utmost farthing of reparations. Another course was to stand completely aloof from Germany, abandon all hopes of reparations, and simply to cut the loss involved by the War. The third course was the one practically embodied in the Dawes plan, namely, to obtain a real settlement by consent as regards reparations and to aid the financial rehabilitation of Germany in order that the amount may be paid.

Therefore, the City is now disposed to regard the German Loan strictly as a business proposition. Outwardly, at all events, the security should be good, the Loan having behind it practically the entire assets of Germany, assets, moreover, controlled to some extent by creditors anxious to safeguard them not merely for the sake of bondholders, but by reason of their own reparation claims. It is further assumed that the Loan would give a yield, say, of upwards of 8 per cent., and that it would be of a comparatively short-dated character. Even so, however, it is felt that unless America took at least one-half of the Loan, the response here might be inadequate. Indeed, it is felt that about £10,000,000 ought to be the maximum amount for London, and that the balance should be placed abroad. In other words—and this is where there is some underlying truth in the *Daily Mail's* point of view—it is felt that we are too near a remembrance of the War and the bereavement suffered by almost every home to make it likely that the investor will be eager to profit by a Loan to set Germany on its feet again, even though the security may be adequate and the desirability of Germany's rehabilitation may also be recognized.

On the other hand, the City has not very much sympathy with the argument that to subscribe to the German Loan would be to aid Germany in competing against this country. In the first place, it is felt that inasmuch as the Dawes plan is specially designed to prevent German currency depreciation, it should have the effect of eliminating at least the one particular

# BRITISH MOTORISTS!
## follow the Car Makers' lead—
## *'fit Dunlop and be satisfied'*

THINK of it! Practically every British manufacturer of repute has selected the same make of tyre as best fitted to uphold the reputation of his product.

Many of the manufacturers have already completed arrangements with us for 1925—either for standard Dunlop or the new Dunlop Balloons.

If your present car is needing new tyres, be sure to have Dunlop: they give better service at lower cost.

If you are contemplating the purchase of a new car, or the conversion of your present car to Balloon equipment, investigate what Dunlop has to offer.

Manufacturers requirements are being met first of all, but Dunlop Balloons—the safest of all low-pressure tyres—will shortly be available for every motorist.

**Wherever they sell tyres they recommend Dunlop. The best in the World and BRITISH!**

# DUNLOP
## TYRES

are available in beaded-edge or straight-side types, for fitting to any car, British or foreign.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO Ltd., BIRMINGHAM. Branches throughout the World.

C.F.H 416

# ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

**Capital (fully paid) - - £2,500,000**
**Rest and Undivided Profits £2,225,961**
**Deposits (Oct., 1923) - - £37,880,518**

Head Office:
**St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**
General Manager: A. K. Wright, C.B.E., D.L.
**London: City Office - 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**
London: Drummonds Branch, 49 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Glasgow Office:
**Royal Exchange Square & Buchanan Street.**
197 Branches Throughout Scotland.
Every Description of British, Colonial, and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.
*Correspondence Invited.*

THE
# YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

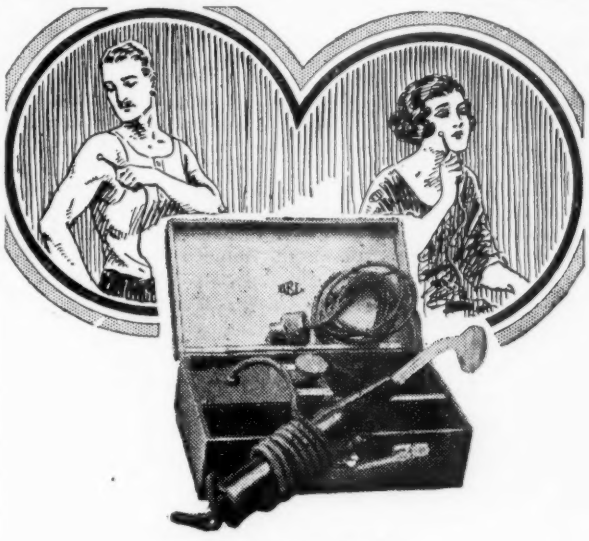
Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid .. .. Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. .. Yen 74,500,000

Head Office, YOKOHAMA. Branches at Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Fengtien (Mukden), Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Mukden, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

K. YANO, London Manager.

London Office, 7 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.



HOME MODEL "A."

# A SAFE and Inexpensive VIOLET RAY TREATMENT
## in your own home

Every day the value of Violet Ray High-Frequency Electricity is becoming more widely realised as a health factor, and with the B.E.L. Machines this electricity can be produced at home with the minimum expense and the utmost effect. The current gives no shock, but passes gently through any part of the body, soothing and toning every nerve, increasing the vitality, and fortifying the system against illness. The treatment is wonderfully beneficial in cases of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LUMBAGO | NEURITIS | THROAT |
| RHEUMATISM | NEURALGIA | TROUBLES |
| PARALYSIS | SCIATICA | BRAIN FAG |
| 'FLU & COLDS | HEADACHES | HAIR & SCALP |
| SKIN TROUBLES | INSOMNIA | TROUBLES, Etc. |

*The B.E.L. Machines are used by Hospitals and Doctors throughout the country.*

**HOME MODEL "A"**
**£4 4s. 0d.**
This model is specially designed for home use, and is built into mahogany or oak carrying case. Complete, with Standard Applicator, as illustrated above.

***If you have no electric light in your house, write to us for full particulars of our New Self-contained Accumulator Model.***

There is nothing unpleasant about using the B.E.L.—it is something to look forward to. The only sensation produced is a pleasant feeling of glowing warmth. A child can use the B.E.L. outfit, it is so simple and harmless.

We should like to give you a demonstration, if you can conveniently call, or we shall be glad to send full particulars and literature of Home Model "A" and other B.E.L. Models upon request.

B.E.L. Violet Ray HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTRICITY

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES—

# BOWER ELECTRIC, LTD.,

**Offices, Works and Showrooms—15 GRAPE STREET, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C. 2.**

*Telephones: Regent 5182 & 5283.*

danger of German exports being stimulated by a depreciated exchange. In the second place, it is felt to be quite time that the workers of this country were brought to a full realization that, German Loan or no German Loan, gold standard or no gold standard, we are likely to be faced with a big industrial struggle in which the inevitable effect of international competition will be to call for that increased and cheapened output which Trade Union restrictions are doing their best to impede. Industrial reports testify to the extent to which we are already handicapped in competing with other countries by our high costs of production.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, ARTHUR W. KIDDY.

*The City, September 10th.*

# THE RECREATIONS OF LONDON

## PLAYS.

AMBASSADORS.—*Fata Morgana* .. .. .. 2.30—8.30
[Miss de Casalis, Tom Douglas and Ion Swinley in a new Hungarian play.]

COURT.—*Back to Methuselah* .. .. .. 2.30
[A series of welcome matinées of the first and last parts of this gigantic Shaw on Wednesdays and Fridays till October 3rd. Miss Edith Evans as the Serpent.]

PALACE.—*The Co-Optimists* .. .. .. 2.30—8.30
[The metropolitan pierrots much more metropolitan: Miss Hermione Baddeley is excellent in a kerb-stone Cockney sketch.]

COVENT GARDEN.—*Pavlova* .. .. .. 2.30—8.15
[It is the same, the only Pavlova; or can it be, since one is not disappointed, that she is better?]

## FILMS.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION exclusively (September 15th-20th, continuous).—*Beau Brummell.*
[Most warmly commended: a sensitive and brilliant character-study of the arrogant, tragic favourite by John Barrymore. The whole production, the Regent of Willard Louis, and the Lady Hester Stanhope of Carmel Myers are all interesting; but it is the performance of Barrymore and the bitter pathos of his humbled and dying Beau Brummell that above all makes this a film of real merit.]

TIVOLI, STRAND (September 15th-21st, daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30).—*The Arab.*
[At last a film about a "sheik" which gives authentic glimpses of the East. Ramon Navarro as the Arab has distinct personality, the story is told quite wittily, there are pairs of happy lovers with the Burton atmosphere, and the production and photography are good.]

THE STOLL, KINGSWAY (September 18th-20th, continuous).—*Women Who Give.*
[The hero is a strong, silent fisherman: the story is rather foolish but affecting. *Felix the Cat*, who also makes his appearance in this programme, always repays one for any amount of surrounding mediocrity.]

THE PAVILION, PICCADILLY CIRCUS (daily, 2.30 and 8.30).—*Monsieur Beaucaire.*
[A brilliantly staged pageant of costume: a perfect exposition of the heady physical charms of Rudolph Valentino.]

BLOOMSBURY, THEOBALD'S ROAD, W.C. (September 15th-17th, continuous).—*Mysteries of Paris.*
[A good fierce French play in quite the Balzac tradition, unfortunately cut rather awkwardly, but worth seeing for its acting and as a change from the normal American product.]

## MUSIC.

PROMENADE CONCERTS at Queen's Hall.

New Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. Nightly at 8.

September 15th.—Wagner Night.
[Extracts from the later operas; after the interval Mr. Eric Fogg, a young British composer and an audacious experimenter in music, is conducting his Ballet Suite *The Golden Butterfly*.]

September 16th.—Classical Night.
[That eminent and delightful pianist, Miss Myra Hess, is playing the Schumann *Concerto*. The whole programme is attractive; the comparatively unknown overture to *Ottone*, one of Handel's best Italian operas; Byrd's *Two Fantasias for Strings*, one a miracle of sustained development; Haydn's "*Le Midi*" *Symphony* and Reger's pleasant *Scherzo* from his *Romantic Suite*.]

September 17th.—Popular Night.
[Miss Adila Fachiri, an extremely fine violinist, is playing the Bach *Concerto in A Minor*.]

September 18th.—Miscellaneous Programme.
[Dohnányi's *Variations on a Nursery Song* and five movements from Holst's *The Planets*; a fortunate concatenation of two of the most considerable of contemporary orchestral works.]

September 18th.—AEOLIAN HALL. Cleveland String Quartet.—8.30.
[The first appearance in England of this redoubtable American Quartet. Their leader, however, is Mr. Arthur Beckwith, late of the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Programme includes Goossens' *Sketches* and Dohnányi's *Quartet in D flat*.]

**STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway**
**DAILY, 2 to 10.45 p.m. (SUNDAYS, 6 to 10.30 p.m. New Prog.)**
SEPT. 15th, 16th and 17th.—**Sessue Hayakawa** in "**THE BATTLE**"; **Hope Hampton** and **Conrad Nagel** in "**LAWFUL LARCENY,**" &c.
SEPT. 18th, 19th and 20th.—**Renee Adoree, Barbara Bedford** and **Frank Keenan** in "**WOMEN WHO GIVE**"; "**LEATHER PUSHERS,**" **No. 21**; **Comedy and Felix**, &c.

*Robinson & Cleaver's*
**LINEN DAMASK**

S.P. 69.—Bleached Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths. Design: Olive or Roman Scroll. Will wear and wash well, giving years of satisfaction.

| yards | each | yards | each |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 x 2 | - 27/9 | 2 x 3 | - 41/6 |
| 2 x 2½ | - 34/6 | 2½ x 3 | - 53/6 |

**LINEN NAPKINS TO MATCH.**
22 x 22 inches, 6 for 15/9
24 x 24 inches, 6 for 18/3
*Carriage paid all orders 20/- upwards U.K.*
ROBINSON & CLEAVER LTD
*LINEN MANUFACTURERS*
BELFAST
ALSO REGENT ST. LONDON & CHURCH ST. LIVERPOOL
*Illust. List 40P. sent free any address.*

**EHRMANNS**
FAMOUS WINES AND SPIRITS.
**This Week's Special Bargain**
**VERY FINE 1912 VINTAGE TAWNY PORT**
**Beautifully matured in cask, fine bouquet, soft and generous.**
Per **49/-** Dozen.
**UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.**
Write for "PINK LIST" quoting unsurpassed assortment of Wines and Spirits at Market Prices.
**EHRMANNS,** 43 & 44 Finsbury Square, LONDON.
Please quote "S."

**The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, are issuing free Personal Accident Insurances which will cover you during your visit to the British Empire Exhibition.**

**Apply at the P.A.C. KIOSK, Outer March (Next to the Globe), Wembley.**

**142 Holborn Bars, London, E.C.**

DENT
TRADE-MARK.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

**DENT.—Notice of Removal.**
The old-established firm of WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS beg to state that, owing to expiration of lease at 61 Strand, W.C., this BUSINESS is now TRANSFERRED to 28 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W., which will in future be the Head Office; their other address being 4 Royal Exchange, E.C.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
**Goddard's Plate Powder**
Sold everywhere 6d 1/- 2/6 & 4/6

LISTEN TO THE INARTICULATE PLEADINGS of the BABIES, who may be **ROBBED OF THEIR BIRTHRIGHT** unless you help us to eradicate their disease and give them an opportunity to become Men and Women worthy of our Race. 464 Babies from all parts of the United Kingdom have been born free of Venereal Disease in the
**LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND HOME**
Harrow Road, London, W. 9, since the new Maternity Dept. was opened, owing to the new and special treatment there provided. Please send a Donation to the Secretary to-day. £17,800 required in the 178th year of its work.

# La Corona Half-a-Corona

*A Liqueur in Havana Cigars.*

To offer your guest a La Corona Half-a-Corona is to pay a tribute to your own taste and a pretty compliment to his.

No other small cigar can boast the same superiority of flavour or manufacture. It is deservedly known as "Havana's masterpiece in miniature."

**Of all high-class tobacconists, 112/6 per box of 100, and 29/6 per box of 25.**

*Wholesale and Export only,*

MELBOURNE HART & CO.,
31-34 Basinghall Street,
London, E.C. 2.

*Actual Size.*

*A fascinating record of Eastern travel*

# Ben Kendim

by LT.-COL. THE HON.
## AUBREY HERBERT

Edited by DESMOND MACCARTHY

*Author of "Mons, Anzac and Kut" and "Eastern Songs"*

"Aubrey Herbert is here with his vivid mind and eager curiosity for men and things, and politics. He seems so much alive . . . . it is a book of high spirits and of a gay humour"—*Times*

*At all Booksellers,* **21/-** *net.*

HUTCHINSON & Co.

# Every BURBERRY Overcoat

whether designed for Town or Country, Sport or Travel, embodies these Burberry characteristics—

**Protection against Rain**
**Warmth on Cold Days**
**Perfect Self-Ventilation**
**Extreme Lightweight**
**Comfort in All Weathers**

Vital reasons why you should make a point of seeing that your Overcoat is a

## BURBERRY OVERCOAT

**Catalogue & Patterns Post Free**

MODEL A 1920.

*Every Burberry Garment bears the Burberry Trade Mark.*

**BURBERRYS** HAYMARKET S.W. 1 LONDON
*Burberrys Ltd.*

# DON'T SQUEEZE THE 52 BONES OF YOUR

feet into ordinary and ill-shaped shoes that produce corns and bunions, flat foot and a host of other foot troubles.

## "NATUREFORM" FOOTWEAR

means HEALTH AND COMFORT. Send sixpence in stamps for sample boot or shoe on approval, together with our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, etc.
In all sizes for Adults and Children.
*Illustrated booklet post free.*
"Natureform" footwear is only to be obtained from the sole manufacturers:—

**HOLDEN BROS.,**
**Dept. H., 3 HAREWOOD PLACE, OXFORD CIRCUS, LONDON, W.1**

## THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

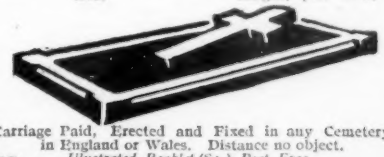
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | £10,500,000 |
| Issued Capital ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | £9,000,000 |
| Capital Paid up ... ... ... | £3,000,000 | together £6,450,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... | £3,450,000 | |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... | | £6,000,000. |

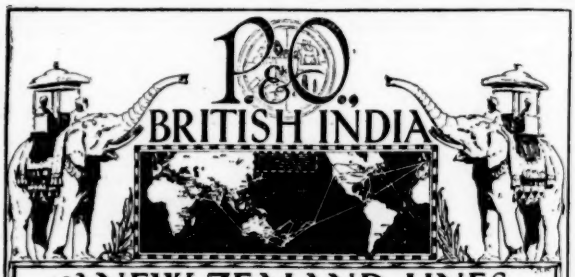
HEAD OFFICE: 71 CORNHILL, London, E.C. 3.

DRAFTS are GRANTED on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES are also made. BILLS are purchased or sent for collection. DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

**Churchyard Memorials in Grey Cornish Granite**
Tributes of unusual Beauty and Absolute Permanency.
RECUMBENT LATIN CROSS with Bevelled Curbing, £25. ✠ ST. MINVER MALTESE CROSS on solid rock base. Height, 4 ft. £17.



Carriage Paid, Erected and Fixed in any Cemetery in England or Wales. Distance no object.
*Illustrated Booklet* (S1.) *Post Free.*
**MAILE & SON, Ltd.,** 367 Euston Rd., London, N.W. 1.




& NEW ZEALAND LINES

MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

*P. & O. and B.I. Tickets Interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Shipping and Union Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.*

1. London & Marseilles to Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.
2. London to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.
3. London & Marseilles to Ceylon, China, Japan & Australia.
4. London & Marseilles to Port Sudan, East & South Africa.
5. London to Queensland.
6. London (cargo) & Southampton (passengers) to New Zealand & (by transhipment, passengers only) Australia (via Panama Canal).
7. United Kingdom (by any Atlantic line) via Vancouver or San Francisco to New Zealand, Australia and the South Sea Islands.
8. London (one class only, third class rates) to Australia via Cape of Good Hope.

ADDRESS:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.—For Passage, P. & O. House (Manager, F. H. Grosvenor), 14-16, Cockspur St., S.W.1.; Freight or General Business, P. & O. & B.I. Offices, 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.

*B.I. Agents, Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.*

No. 6.—J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, or P. & O. House (first floor.—General Passenger Agent, W. L. James), 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

No. 7.—Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Ltd., P. & O. House (first floor.—General Passenger Agent, W. L. James), 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, and for Vancouver Service, any office of Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 8.—P. & O. Service, Australia via Cape, 32, Lime Street, E.C.3, or P. & O. House, as above.

*Paris (All Routes)—Société Française P. & O., 41, Boulevard des Capucines.*

P&O HOUSE, 14-16 COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON S.W.1

THE COMFORT ROUTE TO

NEW YORK & SOUTH AMERICA

BY

THE ROYAL MAIL AND PACIFIC LINES

LONDON Atlantic House, Moorgate, E.C. 2, & America House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. LIVERPOOL, Goree. BIRMINGHAM 112 Colmore Row. MANCHESTER 5 Albert Square. GLASGOW 125 Buchanan Street, C. 1, SOUTHAMPTON R.M.S.P. Buildings.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY says: "I have never seen the 'Arethusa' excelled."

*Patrons:*
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
*President:* H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The "ARETHUSA"

Training Ship and the Shaftesbury Homes

URGENTLY NEED £12,000

(THE BALANCE OF £25,000)

TO LIQUIDATE A DEBT OF £9,500 AND TO PROVIDE FOR MAINTENANCE.

10,000 Boys have been sent to Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.
9,000 Boys have been trained for Civil Employment, and many hundreds have been emigrated to the British Dominions.
1,100 Boys and Girls now being maintained.

*Chairman and Treasurer:* C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
*Deputy Chairman:* F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
*Chairman of Ship Committee:* HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.
*Joint Secretaries:* H. BRISTOW WALLEN & HENRY G. COPELAND.

*Cheques should be made payable to and sent to*
THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

WEMBLEY.

*Direction:*—Enter the Palace of Industry by the Gate of Plenty, opposite Australia. The Food Section is on the left. Ask for Benger's Food Stand. We are there to advise and help, and not to sell.

The experienced professional nurses in attendance at Benger's Food Stand will be pleased to welcome users of Benger's Food and others interested.

BENGER'S Food *is for* INFANTS, INVALIDS *and* AGED.



PREMIER WHITE WINES OF FRANCE.

| | Per dozen |
|---|---|
| Chât. RAYNE VIGNEAU, vintage 1920 | 60/- |
| Château SUDUIRAUT " " | 60/- |

Carriage paid.

***Both Wines are of the very highest quality, and this vintage is recommended as free from the excessive sweetness usual in this class of wine.***

MATTHEW GLOAG & SON,

13 BORDEAUX HOUSE, PERTH,

*Established in 1800.* Scotland.


## Prepaid Classified Advertisements.

*RATES.*

Minimum 20 Words (Two Lines) .. .. Four Shillings.
Every Additional 10 Words (One Line) .. Two Shillings.

Less than 10 Words charged as a line.

Headings DISPLAYED IN CAPITALS—occupying the equivalent to 1 line—2s. per line. Each ruled line, or white space equivalent to a line, charged as 10 words. (A line averages 10 words.) *Vouchers sent only to advertisers whose announcements exceed 70 words.*

Classified Advertisements can be displayed and are charged according to space at the rate of £1 2s. 0d. per inch.

*Files are available at "The Spectator" Office for inspection by advertisers who order less than 70 words.*

Series Discounts as follows:—

6 insertions 2½%; 13 insertions 5%;
26 insertions 7½%; 52 insertions 10%.

*To ensure insertion, remittance covering cost of the advertisement must be sent in all cases with the order.*

Instructions should be addressed to—
PREPAID CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS DEPT.,
*THE SPECTATOR*, 13 York Street, Covent Garden,
London, W.C. 2, by first post on Tuesday of each week.

### TO OLD NOTTING HILLITES.

A Fund is being collected to found a SCHOLARSHIP or PRIZE in memory of Mrs. Withiel.

Subscriptions should be sent to Miss M. ALLWRIGHT, Notting Hill High School, Norland Square.

### Partnership.

PREPARATORY Schoolmaster with large connexion wishes to communicate with Head-Master of Boys' Preparatory School with view to future purchase or partnership.—Box 1248, the *Spectator*, 13 York Street, W.C. 2.

### For Sale.

GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR SALE.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING & CO. have been instructed to dispose of two well-known and successful Girls' Schools, showing a good profit. One is in a healthy inland resort and the other at the seaside. A suitable lady with £1,000 capital and good experience would be considered as successor in each case. No charge is made to purchasers. All enquiries are treated as confidential.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., Educational Agents, 36 Sackville Street, London, W.

### To Let, &c.

DARTMOOR (1,000 ft.).—Lady wishes to share house with another, October January, or would let till May.—"B.," Box 1246, The *Spectator*, 13 York Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

### Appointments, &c., Vacant and Wanted.

A FRENCH MASTER is required for the ROYAL COLLEGE, MAURITIUS. Salary Rs. 7,000 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 500 to Rs. 9,000 per annum. Free passage to Mauritius provided for selected candidate and family not exceeding four persons.

Candidates must be British subjects, not more than forty years old, with the L. ès L. or D. ès L. Teaching experience essential.

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from "C.A." the SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Scottish candidates should apply to the SECRETARY, Scottish Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

RADLEY COLLEGE.

The Council invites applications for the Office of Warden, which will fall vacant at the end of 1924. Candidates must be Members of the Church of England.

Details of the appointment can be obtained from the Bursar, Radley College, near Abingdon, and applications for the post must reach him not later than October 9th, 1924.

The candidate selected will be required to take up his duties, if possible, in January, 1925.

SCHOOL HOUSE-MISTRESS or ASSISTANT.—Post wanted. Diploma, experience and natural bent; young, healthy, refined; £60 resident.—Box 1247, The *Spectator*, 13 York Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 1.

CAREERS FOR EDUCATED GIRLS.—Unique Training in Secretarial Method. Six to twelve months. Residential Hostels recommended and posts after training secured through Appointments Department.—CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU AND STUDENTS' CAREERS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED), 54 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

CAREERS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.—New Edition, Over 100 Professions dealt with by Experts. Price: Cloth Binding 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 10d. Paper Covers 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d.—WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 54 Russell Square, W.C. 1.

## Lectures, Scholarships, &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP.

Honorary Visitor: Sir FREDERIC GEORGE KENYON, K.C.B., M.A., D.Litt.
Director: E. A. BAKER, M.A., D.Litt.

The School provides the following Courses:—
(1) FULL-TIME COURSES.
(2) COURSES FOR PART-TIME STUDENTS, both Day and Evening.
Courses (1) and (2) are for students reading for the University Diploma in Librarianship or for the Certificate qualifying for the Diploma of the Library Association.
(3) SPECIAL COURSES.
(4) PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LECTURES on Commercial and Industrial Libraries, Library Work with Children, Book-binding, Public Library Law, Public Libraries Extension Work, etc., will be given during the session.

THE SESSION 1924-25 begins on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.
Students desiring to be admitted should apply forthwith to:—
WALTER W. SETON, Secretary.
University College, London.
(Gower Street, W.C. 1.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)
University Street, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Telephone Museum 7026.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1st, 1924.

The SCHOOL is for Final Studies only, and gives a complete curriculum for all the Final Examinations.

CLINICAL UNITS in Medicine and Surgery are now in operation. The whole-time Directors of the Units are responsible for the organization of the teaching generally, but the honorary staff are responsible for the largest share of the teaching in the wards and out-Patient Department of the Hospital. A Unit in Obstetric Medicine will be established as soon as the new Obstetric Hospital now in course of construction is finished.

FEES.—For the Final Course, 112 guineas if paid in one sum, or 115 guineas paid in two instalments of 70 and 45 guineas.

DENTAL STUDENTS can obtain a complete curriculum at University College, University College Hospital, and the Dental Department of University College Hospital (the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street). This department has recently been reorganized and equipped on the highest standard of modern requirements, and is admirably adapted for the teaching of Students in the science and art of Dental Surgery.

Forty-seven APPOINTMENTS are open during the year to Students, and paid appointments to the annual value of over £500.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, and Prizes of the value of over £1,000 are awarded annually.

BUCKNILL SCHOLARSHIP entitles the holder to the course of Intermediate Medical Studies at University College and for the Final Studies at the Medical School.

GOLDSMID EXHIBITIONS.—Two Exhibitions, the subjects of the Examination being Anatomy and Physiology, are awarded annually in July, and entitle to course of Final Medical Examinations.

RECREATIONS.—The Athletic Ground of 22 acres is at Perivale, and contains 22 Tennis Courts, Cricket, Football, and Hockey Grounds. A Gymnasium and Squash Racquet Court are installed in the School; while the Asphalte Tennis Court, Fives and Racquet Courts at University College can be used by members of the students' Medical Society.

All further information and prospectus can be obtained from the Secretary, and the Dean can be interviewed at any time by appointment.
Dean, Sir GEORGE BLACKER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Vice-Dean, GWYNNE WILLIAMS, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, G. E. ADAMS, F.C.I.S.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDY AND TRAINING.
(Under the Auspices of the University.)

The University of Edinburgh grants a POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA in Social Study, and a University CERTIFICATE for Non-Graduates.

The Course for the University Certificate in Social Study is a recognized training for all branches of Social Work, including SETTLEMENT WORKERS, FACTORY INSPECTORS, WELFARE SUPERVISORS. Special Courses are also arranged by the School for HEALTH VISITORS, SANITARY INSPECTORS, &c.

For full particulars of all Courses apply to the SECRETARY, School of Social Study, University of Edinburgh.

NORA MILNES, Director.

FROEBEL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, GROVE HOUSE, ROEHAMPTON LANE, S.W. 15. DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL, COLET GARDENS, W. KENSINGTON, W. 14. Chairman: Mr. C. G. Montefiore, M.A.; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Ogston: Secretary: Mr. Arthur G. Symonds, M.A.—For information concerning Scholarships Loan Fund and Grants from the Board of Education, apply to the Principal, Miss E. E. LAWRENCE.

## Girls' Schools and Colleges.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD.

Head-Mistress: Miss LUCRETIA CAMERON, Honours School of Modern History, Somerville College, Oxford.
Bracing air from Downs and sea.

PENTRE MAWR, Abergele, N. Wales. Boarding School for Girls, situated in its own grounds of 40 acres. Sea and mountain air. Large playing-fields. Excellent health record. Small farm attached to the School. In the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT pupils are prepared for the Entrance Examinations of the Public Schools.
Principals—The Misses SALES.

LINGHOLT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
HINDHEAD, SURREY.
Bracing climate. Good education.
Head-Mistress: Miss F. M. S. BATCHELOR (Oxf. Hons. Sch.).

ST. MICHAEL'S, BOGNOR.
WOODARD (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Apply Miss B. A. WARD, B.Sc., Lady Warden.

GARRATTS HALL, BANSTEAD, has a branch School for a few girls over 17, for finishing subjects, Languages, and for Domestic Science. Large grounds with golf.

HIGHFIELD,
OXHEY LANE, WATFORD.
Principal—Miss WALLIS.
Private Residential School for Girls. Tele.: "Watford 616."

WENTWORTH.
BOURNEMOUTH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Chairman: Rev. J. D. JONES, M.A., D.D.
Principal: Miss M. DAVIE, B.A., London.
The School stands in its own grounds of 10 acres, facing Bournemouth Bay. Entrance Scholarships.
Prospectus from the PRINCIPAL, Wentworth College Road, Bournemouth.
Bournemouth Collegiate Schools, Ltd.

ST. ELPHIN'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL,
DARLEY DALE, MATLOCK.
FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF CLERGY AND LAITY.

Head-Mistress:—Miss MARGARET FLOOD, M.A. (T.C.D.). Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
Fees: Daughters of Clergy, £30 a term; Daughters of Laity, £40 a term.
Bursaries available for Clergy daughters fulfilling conditions of the Foundation Scholarships to the Universities.
Apply to the HEAD-MISTRESS.

PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, EALING, W. 5.

Principal—Miss PARKER, M.A.
Boarding School for the Daughters of Gentlemen. Special attention to Languages, English Art, Music. Large grounds. Fees, £105 to £120 a year. Officers' daughters, £105 a year.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, SWANAGE, BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, transferred from Hampstead. Principal, Miss CONDER. Classical Tripos, Cambridge, M.A., Dublin. Thorough education on modern lines. Pupils prepared for advanced examinations and for the Universities if required. Beautiful situation overlooking the bay. Good garden. Net Ball, Tennis, Bathing.

TUDOR HALL SCHOOL, CHISLEHURST, KENT.
FOUNDED 1850.

Principals { Miss BRENDA NIGHTINGALE, M.A., London.
Miss VIOLET M. FIELD.
THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.
(Resident only.)
House stands in 100 acres of ground, 11 miles from London.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to MUSIC (Foreign Method),
LANGUAGES, and ART.
LECTURES BY WELL-KNOWN PROFESSORS.

JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Boarding and Day School.—Preparation for University Examinations. Moderate fees. Climate specially suitable for delicate or Colonial children.—Apply HEAD-MISTRESS.

27TH ANNUAL EDITION.
PATON'S LIST OF SCHOOLS.
An aid to Parents in the selection of Schools and Tutors.
Crown 8vo. 1092 Pages. Price 5s., postage 9d.
Contains particulars with illustrations of Preparatory, Private and Public Schools for Boys, Tutors, Private and Public Schools for Girls, Domestic Science, Physical Training and Agricultural Colleges, Secretarial Training and Business Colleges, etc.
Advice also given, free of all charge.
J. & J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

OAKSHOTT HANGER
An Open-air and Sunlight
SANATORIUM for CHILDREN
750ft above sea level
Apply to: Medical Superintendent.
Oakshott Hanger Hawkley Liss Hants

## Boys' Schools and Colleges.

HEREFORD SCHOOL.—An ancient Public School offering exceptional advantages to Boys intended for a University career. Advanced Courses, Classics, and Mathematics. Recent Open Scholarship successes at Oxford. Valuable Leaving Scholarships. New Gymnasium, Rowing, Rugby Football. Fee £95 per annum. Reduction for sons of Clergy.

DREGHORN CASTLE SCHOOLS.
HEAD-MASTERS
H. M. RUSH, B.A. (formerly Head-Master of Merchiston Castle Preparatory School), and R. W. BURTON, M.C., B.A.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
DREGHORN CASTLE, COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN,
prepares boys for Public Schools and Dartmouth. Healthy situation; 400 acres of woodland and playing fields on the slopes of the Pentland Hills. Workshop, museum, tennis courts, swimming, etc.

UPPER SCHOOL,
CRAIGEND PARK, LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN.
Boys of 14 years and over prepared for the Universities and all Prelim. Exams. For fuller particulars of above Schools send for Prospectuses to the SECRETARY, 17 Rutland Street, Edinburgh, or to the Head-Masters.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.
FOUNDED 1563.
For prospectus and full particulars apply to the HEAD-MASTER.

KELLY COLLEGE, TAVISTOCK.—Recognized by the Army Council. Magnificent building in beautiful situation, 340 feet above sea facing Dartmoor. Special ENGINEERING class for NAVAL CADETS.
Head-Master: H. V. PLUM, M.A.

THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. 'WORCESTER,'
Off Greenhithe, Kent.
Established 1862.
*Chairman:* Right Hon. LORD INCHCAPE, G.C.M.G., &c.
*Vice-Chairman:* Admiral The Hon. Sir E. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., &c.

For the training of Boys intending to become Officers in the Mercantile Marine. Two years' training counts as one year's sea-service for qualified Cadets.
Age limit 11 to 16 years. Moderate terms.
Cadetships granted by the Admiralty in the R.N. (under a special scheme of entry) also in the R.N.R.
For Illustrated Prospectus apply—
THE SECRETARY, Thames Nautical Training College, 72 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

KING'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON.—Church of England Public School on the Woodard Foundation. Boys prepared for the Universities and for professional and commercial careers. Chapel, Laboratories, Swimming Bath, O.T.C. Inclusive fees, £75 per annum.—For Prospectus, &c., apply to the HEAD-MASTER.

BARNARD CASTLE SCHOOL (North Eastern County School), BARNARD CASTLE. — Healthy and beautiful district. 280 Boarders, 70 Day-Boys. Special Classes for Agricultural, Engineering and Commercial subjects. Moderate and inclusive fees. Preparatory School for younger boys. For prospectus apply to the Bursar.

THE EDINBURGH INSTITUTION, founded in 1831, consists of Junior and Senior Schools. These provide education for boys from five years of age till they enter for the Army, the Universities, &c. Boarding House Master, E. Sparham, B.A.(Hons.), Cantab. (College Blue, Cricket and Football). Edinburgh enjoys the healthiest and most bracing climate in the country.—For Prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, 21 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE, PETERSFIELD, HANTS. Head-Master, F. E. Woodall, M.A., F.R.G.S. (late of Oundle School). Fees, £25 3s. 10d. per term.—All applications to the HEAD-MASTER'S SECRETARY.

BELMONT, WESTCOTT, DORKING. — Preparatory School for Boys on the Surrey Hills. Vacancies in September.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

A Competitive Examination will be held in November, 1924, to elect 15 boys. Candidates must be between 10 and 12½ and must be nominated before October 11th, 1924, by a member of the Council of Almoners, to whom parents must furnish evidence of need, character and ability. Further information may be obtained from THE CLERK, Christ's Hospital, 26 and 27 Great Tower St., E.C. 3.

BRADLEY COURT, Mitcheldean, Glos. Founded 1887. A school combining general education with agricultural and other practical work. Special attention to delicate and backward boys. Apply SECRETARY.

ABINGDON SCHOOL, BERKS.—Public School Education. Highly qualified staff. Four leaving Scholarships of £75 to Oxford. Fine buildings, including Chapel, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Workshop, Boathouse, &c. Football, Cricket, Athletics, Swimming, Rowing, O.T.C. Fees £81. Entrance Scholarships, March.—Apply W. M. GRUNDY, M.A., Head-Master.

"HOW TO BECOME A NAVAL OFFICER" (Revised Edition), containing in a concise form the regulations relating to the entry of Cadets (age limits, 13 years 4 months to 13 years 8 months) into the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, with instructions as to how to apply, &c., and a full illustrated description of life at the College.—GIEVES, Ltd. (Publication Dept.), "Royal Navy House," 21 Old Bond Street, London, W. 1.

## Private Tuition, &c.

ELOCUTION. — Mr. CHARLES SEYMOUR will forward a brochure of his Private Lessons in PUBLIC SPEAKING, Vocabulary, Voice Production, Articulation, Reciting, and Correct Speaking. Pupils include PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES, Barristers, Preachers, Lecturers, and Ladies. 401 Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), W.C. 2.

STAMMERING Successfully Treated.—Resident and Daily Pupils.—Write Mr. A. C. SCHNELLE, 119 Bedford Court Mansions, W.C. 1. Est. 1905.

CHILDREN'S Hostel to open shortly, sole care of children undertaken.—Miss B. Bettison, Assistress, Park House School, Paignton, Devon.

## Scholastic Agencies.

SCHOOLS TUTORS CAREERS. Information and carefully considered advice can be obtained from TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY, Ltd., Scholastic Agents, who have many years' experience and extensive information of schools, vocational training, and all forms of occupation at home and abroad. Write for free booklets "ON THE CHOICE OF A SCHOOL" and "ON THE CHOICE OF A CAREER." 61 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W. 1. 'Phones: Gerrard 3272 and 3273.

ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS, at HOME or on the CONTINENT, and TUTORS' ESTABLISHMENTS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOLS, &c., is given free of charge by MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., 36 Sackville Street, London, W. 1. Telephone: Regent 4926. Educational Agents. Established 1873.
Messrs. Gabbitas, Thring & Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all School Principals in the country. They will also be glad to supply full information about establishments giving a course of training in Domestic Economy, Secretarial Work, Agriculture and Horticulture.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

## Authors, Typewriting, &c.

RONALD MASSEY, LITERARY AGENT.
Good Stories, &c., required.
Send stamp for prospectus to—
RONALD MASSEY, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4.

MISS IRONSIDE'S BUREAU. JOURNALISTIC AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING. Prospectus on application, 73 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

A CAREER THAT PAYS.—Advertisement writing and publicity work. Either sex can earn £10 weekly in spare time.—Write for particulars and free lesson to (Dept. T.2), SHAW INSTITUTE, 1 Montague St., London, W.C.

EARN Money by Your Pen. Unique postal course: How to write, what to write about, where to sell. Expert guidance, real training. Illustrated booklet free.—Regent Institute (Dept. 85), 13 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

TYPEWRITING, 1s. 1,000 wds. Carbon, 3d. Reduction quantity. Illegible writing speciality. 200 testimonials, including Helen Mathers'. Estab. 1909.—EXPEDIENT TYPING CO. (1), 69 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING.—MSS. 1s. per 1,000 words. TESTIMONIALS—50 copies, 2s. 6d.; 100 copies, 4s. Accurate and prompt work.—Miss Nancy McFarlane ("C"), 11 Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea.

MSS. TYPEWRITTEN with accuracy and despatch at 10d. per 1,000 words: carbon copies 3d. per 1,000. Translations, Duplicating. —MONA STUART, 14 Frewin Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W. 18.

WEST CENTRAL TYPEWRITING OFFICE, Mrs. M. C. CHAMPNEYS, Miss E. HARVEY. Telephone: Museum 1128. Typewriting in all its Branches, Duplicating, Shorthand, Translations, Accounts written up. Terms Moderate.—11 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. 1.

## Foreign.

VILLA BIENVENNE — LAUSANNE CHAMBLANDES, SWITZERLAND.—FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Special study of French. Modern languages, Art, Literature, Domestic Science classes, Sports. Highest references.—Principal, Miss RUFER. Escort from London.

GENEVA.—School for Girls, Champel, 18 Chemin Lacombe. Principals: Miss CUTHBERT POTTS and Mlle. SCHMIDT. Liberal, cultured, open-air life. Thorough study of Languages, Music, Art, &c. House beautifully situated. Highest references from British parents.

## Hotels, Hydros, &c.

REFORMED INNS.—Ask for Descriptive List (gratis) of 170 Inns and Hotels managed by the People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.
P.R.H.A., Ltd., St. George's House, 193 Regent Street, W. 1.

AT BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO residents enjoy Hotel Comforts with the advantages of a Hydro. Beautiful position on West Cliff overlooking Bay and Pines. Masseur, Masseuse: Resident Physician (M.D.). Telep.: 341.

## Tours, &c.

BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE WORLD.
THE GLAMOUR OF THE EAST.
Mr. EDWARD GRAY, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2, has now organized his sixth personally conducted World Tour leaving Victoria Station, London, on December 18th, and visiting:—
INDIA, BURMA, MALAYA, CHINA, MANCHURIA, KOREA, JAPAN, the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and CANADA.
Ladies and Gentlemen who would like to be included in the party should write to Mr. Gray for a copy of the Descriptive Itinerary.
*Truth*, August 27th, 1924:—
"This tour provides a splendid opportunity of seeing something of the wonders of the Empire and the Far East under skilled and experienced guidance."

WORLD TOUR DE LUXE.
Visiting INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, MALAY, JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAII, AMERICA, with N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S.
Parties leaving London on October 17th and January 2nd.
Also Tour de Luxe to INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, OCTOBER 17th.
PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS, 159 Auckland Road, London, S.E. 19.

FURTHER DETAILS OF ESCORTED TOURS and Announcements of Steamship Lines will be found on page 372.

## Miscellaneous.

CARSON'S PURE PAINT. NON-POISONOUS. MIXED READY FOR USE. In over 50 colours. Specially manufactured for the finest exterior and interior decoration. For patterns and particulars write— WALTER CARSON & SONS, Battersea, London, S.W. 11.

LARGE Roasting Fowls, 7s., 8s. pair. Splendid Boiling Fowls, 6s.; Fatted ducks, 7s., trussed. New Cream Butter, 3 lbs., 6s. Postage paid. Mrs. O'REGAN, South View, Rosscarbery, Cork.

YOUR OVERCOAT, SUIT, OR COSTUME turned and retailored successfully. Descriptive booklet and price list.—Leveson's Invisible Repair Co., Dept. Sp., St. Martin's Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. 'Phone: City 1170. We collect.

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOKPLATE. — Your own Arms, Crest, Motto, or other ideas incorporated. Artistic and original work from £2 2s. Specimens sent free.—HENRY B. WARD, 57 Mortimer Street, London, W. 1.

ATHEENIC Scotch Woven Wool UNDERWEAR. BY POST from Makers. Scotch made Underwear is world-famed for comfort and wearing qualities. Patterns and prices free.—Dept. 27, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

A REAL SAVING.— WE TURN SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES, &c., guaranteed as new. Descriptive price list free, or send garments for free estimate, or we collect.—LONDON TURNING CO. (Dept. A.), 16 Chardmore Road, London, N. 16. 'Phone: Dalston 4777. New clothes also made.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT. — Highest Value assured. Up to 7s. per tooth pinned on Vulcanite, 12s. on Silver, 15s. on Gold, £2 on Platinum. Cash or offer by return. If offer not accepted, parcel returned post free. Best prices paid for Old Gold and Silver Jewellery (broken or otherwise). Satisfaction guaranteed by the reliable firm. S. CANN & CO., 69A Market Street, Manchester. Estd. 1850.

COCKROACHES eradicated by "Blattis," a scientific remedy invented by E. Howarth, F.Z.S. Harmless to domestic animals. Tins, 1s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 5s., post free from sole makers, HOWARTH'S, 473 Crookesmoore Road, Sheffield, or Chemists, Army and Navy Stores, BOOT'S Branches.

## 'What's Wrong with Marriage?'

This startling question was asked the other day by one of England's foremost Divines, the Rev. W. POOLE, D.D.

Marriage, which ought to be the blessed state *par excellence*, is notoriously, in many instances, fraught with disillusion, failure, unhappiness all round. WHY?

Are those who fail in marriage particularly wicked, exceptionally difficult to please, unbearably selfish? In the vast majority of instances, they are none of these things.

But, when entering matrimony, they were tragically IGNORANT of things absolutely necessary to be known, and hence they blundered into calamity from which they might so easily have been saved.

**Says the Rev. Dr. Poole: "NEEDLESS IGNORANCE and callous indifference to the simplest truths of sex physiology and sex hygiene probably account for more applications for divorce than all other causes combined. Untold numbers of physical and mental invalids should be saved to health and happiness by a DEFINITE PREPARATION FOR PARENTHOOD before ever young folk are permitted to marry."**

To dispel such disastrous ignorance, and to provide this "definite instruction," has been the task successfully achieved by Dr. G. Courtenay Beale in his remarkable books,

**WISE WEDLOCK**
(THE STANDARD VOLUME ON BIRTH CONTROL)
AND
**THE REALITIES OF MARRIAGE**
(A COMPLETE GUIDE TO ADULT MEN AND WOMEN)
**6/9 each, post free, or both vols. for 12/6**
*including a specimen copy of Health and Efficiency Magazine.*

Never before has so much vitally important information been presented with so much tact, sympathy, and genuine desire to help; no wonder edition after edition of these illuminating volumes has been called for. Were every engaged couple to read these guide-books, the Divorce Courts might take a long, long Vacation.

*The Spectator* **says: "Particularly sensible and helpful. . . . The best books of this sort which have come to our notice."**

**HEALTH PROMOTION LIMITED,**
**182 Efficiency House, Paternoster Square, E.C. 4.**
*Specimen of Magazine and Book Catalogue post free.*

## IN A BOOK SHOP

**SEE OUR NEW READING AND REST ROOM**

Our separate departments for beautifully bound books, second-hand and rare books, book-plates, and bookbinding. And our—

***New Children's Room.***

We superintend the upkeep, classification, cataloguing, and cleaning of private libraries.

We conduct a mail-order and telephone service which gives immediate and intelligent attention to all orders.

*Send for Catalogues*

**J. & E. BUMPUS**
LIMITED
**350 Oxford St., London, W.1**
**'Phones—Mayfair 1223 and 1224**
*By Appointment to His Majesty the King*

Vth Edition. Price 6d.

## SCALP MASSAGE

HOW IT CAN RESTORE THE GROWTH AND COLOUR OF THE HAIR.

**By Prof. HARLEY PARKER.**

Author of "URIC ACID AND THE HAIR," "THE HAIR AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM," etc.

Contents: On Hand and Electric Massage of the Scalp-tissues. On Washing, Brushing and Combing the Hair. How to Free the Hair-follicles from Scurf Accumulations. The Cause and Cure of Hair-wastage and Discoloration. Some simple rules for self-applied Scalp Massage, etc. 6d. post free from

J. HARLEY PARKER LTD.
(Desk 37), 117 St. GEORGE'S RD., BELGRAVIA, S.W. 1.
'Phone Victoria 2215.

BOOKS.—Wilde's Dorian Gray, First Illustrated Edit., 13/-; Desmond, Drama of Sinn Fein, 5s. 6d.; Blunt, My Diaries, 2 vols., £3 3s.; Jowett's Plato, 1892, 5 vols., £6 6s.; George Moore Versus Frank Harris, privately printed, 1921, £3 3s.; Memoirs Celebrated Naval Commanders, fine Portraits and Views of Naval Battles, 1832, £4 4s.; Beardsley, Early and Later Work, 2 vols., 1912, £4 4s.; Lawrence and Dighton French Line Engravings, 18th Century, only 150 done, 1910, 2 vols., £10 10s.; Strickland's Dictionary of Irish Artists, 2 vols., £2 2s.; Lord Hamilton's Elizabethan Ulster, new copy, 6s. 9d., pub. 16s.; Rupert Brooke's Collected Poems, Riccardi Press, 1919, £2; Maupassant's Novels, complete in English, 10 vols., £3; Green's History English People, 4 vols., 1877, £3 3s.—E. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham.

## CONSTABLE
*PRESENT*

## A PRIVATE ANTHOLOGY

*By* ***NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH.*** **6s.** net.

*Westminster Gazette:*—"Very few anthologies have such a clear title to existence. Miss Royde-Smith has paid attention only to her own particular taste; and for this no discriminating reader will blame her—her taste, he will find, is his own. Her pages seem to be filled with just the things which they ought to contain."

### *GENERAL BOOKS*

**THE PASSING YEARS.** 21s. net.
Memoirs of ***LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.***
*Morning Post:* "This fascinating book of reminiscences. . . . He draws characters of his forbears with many a touch of quiet humour and an unfaltering success in finding the *mot juste*. . . . The 'Golden Age' of the Victorian era . . . is delightfully described."

**MY BOOK AND HEART.**
By ***CORRA HARRIS.*** 14s. net.
*The Times Literary Supplement:* "The narrative has the charm of a faithful and sincere record. Most attractive is her picture of her gifted husband, his religious experiences, and his intellectual honesty."

**NAPOLEON.**
By ***ELIE FAURE.*** Translated by Jeffery E. Jeffery. 7s. 6d. net

**THE SECRET OF THE COUP D'ÉTAT.**
**An Unpublished Correspondence—1848-1852.**
Edited by ***THE EARL OF KERRY,*** with a Study by ***PHILIP GUEDALLA.*** Illus. 18s. net.
**Edmund Gosse** in the *Sunday Times* says:—
"These extremely interesting and curious documents,"
*and*
"The admirable study which is prefixed to the present volume. Mr. Guedalla is the hope of literary history, the paladin to whom we look to deliver us from the dragon of historical dreariness."

**INDIAN PROBLEMS: In Religion, Education, Politics.**
By ***BISHOP WHITEHEAD.*** 12s. net.

**INDIA: A Bird's Eye View.** 18s. net.
By the ***Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY.***

**A WOMAN ALONE IN KENYA, Uganda and the Belgian Congo.**
By ***ETTA CLOSE.*** 8s. 6d. net.
*The Spectator:*—"Hardly anything is rarer than a good travel book, and Miss Close has written one. . . . After reading her, one's eyes are full of pictures."

**THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FREE CHILD.**
By ***CHRISTABEL MEREDITH.*** 5s. net.

**DEMOCRACY & LEADERSHIP.**
By ***IRVING BABBITT.*** 15s. net.

### *FICTION*

**THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL.**
By ***ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.*** 7s. 6d. net.
The *Manchester Guardian*:—"Apart from any other merit, this novel has the character of something definite in form, colour, tone, and texture which distinguishes a true work of art. It would be difficult to think of any recent work in fiction which leaves such a solid impression of a well-rounded whole. The whole novel is a parable of the Entente Cordiale."

**THE SAD ADVENTURERS.**
By ***MARYSE RUTLEDGE.*** 7s. 6d. net.

**A TASTE OF HONEY.**
By ***ERIC MASCHWITZ.*** 7s. 6d. net.

### *AND*

## SOMETHING CHILDISH
### *AND OTHER STORIES.*

*By* ***KATHERINE MANSFIELD.*** **6s.** net.

*Times Literary Supplement:*—"She made her stories the vehicle of her own reaction to life. The flame-like quality of every piece that she wrote is due to that sensitive honesty.

"We go to her books for the gleams of beauty, registered by a nature as sensitive to loveliness as to ugliness, which come and go elusively all through the texture of her tales. They shine most purely here in the story, 'Something Childish but very Natural,' from which the name of the book is drawn. We should have to search among the masters for a rival to this delicate interpretation of boy and girl love."

**10 ORANGE ST. W.C. 2**

# To Look Your Best

TAKE CARE OF YOUR

## HAIR

AND USE

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

which will preserve, nourish, strengthen it, and replace the loss of the natural oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Golden Colour for Fair Hair, sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6, and 21/- bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and ROWLANDS, 112 Guilford Street, Gray's Inn Road, London. Avoid cheap, spurious imitations under the same or similar name.

CARR'S

# "Table Water"

BISCUITS

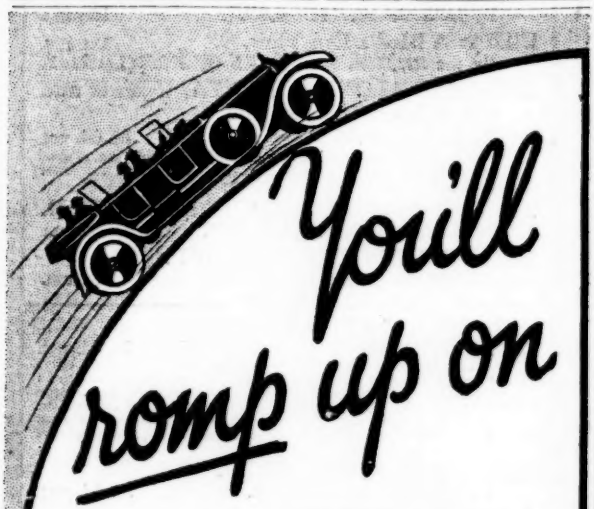
are the nicest of all water biscuits.

*They are simply ideal with cheese. Order a trial tin from your stores. Their crispness and delicate flavour will appeal to you.*

MADE ONLY BY

CARR & CO. LTD

CARLISLE.



# You'll romp up on PRATTS

PERFECTION SPIRIT

ANGLOCO

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.,
36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

D.A. 343

# The Life Office to Select—*without doubt*

A study of the record of the Scottish Widows Fund, or a comparison with the relative merits of other Offices, will give the intending policy-holder full confidence in this Society. The generous and attractive general policy of the Scottish Widows Fund has resulted in a financial position superlatively strong and bonus prospects exceptionally good.

# SCOTTISH WIDOWS FUND

FOUNDED 1815.

**Funds 24 Millions. Claims already paid 57 Millions.**

*Head Office: 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (G. J. Lidstone, Manager and Actuary). London Offices: 28 Cornhill, E.C. 3 ('Phone: Avenue 1066 and 3447), and 17 Waterloo Place, S.W. 1 ('Phone: Gerrard 5021).*


London: Printed by W. Speaight and Sons, Ltd., 98 and 99 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4, and Published by The Spectator, Ltd., at their Offices, No. 13 York Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2.—Saturday, September 13th, 1924.